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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1944

ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS
Greater Boston Newsstands
FIVE CENTS
Elsewhere

Gas Clerk Pleads Guilty; Finnish Peace Move Seen: Guayule Plan Extended

The World's Day—June 20, 1944

Boston: Girl Clerk Pleads Guilty in Gas Case

Miss Beverly Hollinger, Back Bay girl formerly clerk in Hyde Park War Price and Ration Board, pleaded guilty today to charges that she illegally transferred inventory gasoline coupons to an uncle, in "black market" operations. [Page 2.]

Two Dorchester youths were found guilty in Dorchester Court today of participating in an attack on two Jewish shops near Franklin Field several weeks ago. [Page 2.]

George W. Bodenschatz of Braintree, former counter at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, pleaded guilty today to charges of making false pay-roll claims and conspiracy to defraud the United States Government, and was held in \$1,000 bail. [Page 2.]

With "The Price of Enduring Peace" as its general theme, the 13th Annual New England Institute of International Relations opened on the Wellesley College campus today. Large enrollment reflected the surge of interest in postwar problems. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Finns Reported Ready for Peace Move

A new Finnish Government which will sue for peace is about to be formed, according to the Stockholm Aftonbladet which reported that Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Finnish Commander in Chief, is taking the initiative in the government change. This report, the paper declared, is "now confirmed."

In Chungking, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who has just arrived in the Chinese wartime capital, urged closer relations between China and Siberia. Mr. Wallace said that he wanted to talk with farmers, visit Chinese and American soldiers, and above all, discuss with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "matters of mutual interest and concern."

Britain became strike free on June 19 when 300 miners in Barnsley, England, ended a 12-day work stoppage.

Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Vatican, is now back in Rome after an absence of more than 18 months. He had no immediate comment to make upon his mission.

The preinvasion ban on the travel of diplomats to and from Britain, and restrictions on their communications, has been lifted by the British Foreign Office.

A Mexican air mission has arrived in North Africa en route to Italy. It is headed by high-ranking officers of the Mexican Air Force.

Farmers in Holland have registered a marked increase in bank deposits since the war, but the Netherlands News Agency in London explains that this is because the farmers are unable to purchase raw materials, fertilizers, and cattle to replenish their stocks.

Ten Allied airmen were freed from Nazi captivity in Yugoslavia as the Yugoslav Partisan offensive gained momentum in Hercegovina, a commune led by Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) headquarters announced.

Washington: Guayule Rubber Program Extended

The House voted 298 to 43 to maintain rubber production from guayule in the West for another year. In agreeing with the Senate, the House receded from a previous move to abandon the project and now has virtually assured \$3,020,985 for cultivation of 32,000 acres of the shrub in the next fiscal year.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee that although the United States will have an overseas fighting force of 5,000,000 men by the end of the year, "the movement will likely continue at a high rate during 1945." He appeared before the committee as it considered a House-approved \$49,107,785,785 measure to finance the War Department during the next fiscal year.

Harry H. Schwartz, member of the National Mediation Board which operates under the Railway Labor Act, has been designated by the Board to be Chairman for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Representing 14 per cent of the \$6,000,000 quota for individual sales, \$534,000,000 in War Bond purchases were made in the first week of the Fifth War Loan Drive, the Treasury announced.

Complete independence for the Philippine Islands once the Japanese are forced out was assured in a resolution adopted by the House. The measure was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An emergency allotment of sugar for manufacturers who will increase their use of eggs in food products was announced by the OPA. A special study of colleges hit hard by wartime conditions was authorized by the House Rules Committee, to begin after the summer recess.

The House sent to President Roosevelt legislation giving preference in government employment to honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and wives of disabled veterans of any United States war.

National: Navy's Alaska Air Pact Expires Soon

The Navy's contract with Pan-American Airways for service from the States to Alaska will be terminated on July 31, it was announced in Seattle, Wash. The line will continue commercial service after the Naval Air Transport Service takes over military runs.

Plans for State purchase of \$100,000,000 worth of War Bonds by the State of New York were announced by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who said they would be bought from the State's \$163,000,000 Treasury surplus.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Boy Wants to Buy Cherry Tree for Pie

PITTSBURGH, June 20 (AP)—The following advertisement appeared in the personal column of a local newspaper:

"Cherry tree—near city, for picking, wanted by small boy who likes pie. M. 0721."

The advertised turned out to be eight-year-old Herky Schuster. "Herky likes cherry pie," his mother explained. "When I couldn't get any cherries at the store, he decided to buy a tree."

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for New England on Page 2.

Airmail Envelope Change Ups Output

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The familiar red, white, and blue border on six-cent airmail stamped envelopes is being eliminated to permit an output increase of about 50 per cent, the Post Office Department said today.

The six-cent envelope now is being used almost exclusively by the overseas armed forces.

The stamped-envelope factory is turning out 40,000,000 of the airmail stamped envelopes a month.

The Department said there will be no sale of these envelopes in this country until the demand of the armed forces has been fully satisfied. Regular airmail postage now is eight cents—for letters not traveling to or from overseas troops—and the decision on whether to manufacture eight-cent airmail stamped envelopes has not been made, a Department spokesman explained.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub, 5806 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Boston — Wards 11-14, tomorrow.

Reverse—Ward 3, tomorrow.

Winchester—Tomorrow.

U. S. \$ Friendship In South America

Has the Good Neighbor Policy cost taxpayers of the United States nearly \$5,000,000 during three years, as asserted by Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, or can the charge be reduced to \$178,000,000 as the Roosevelt Administration contends?

The financial footwork in this controversy sets some kind of a new low in official pugilistics.

Today in the first of several articles to report firsthand on how the Good Neighbor Policy is working out in practice, the series on "Uncensored South America" examines some large and explosive statistics. First Page, Second Section.

Drive to Elect Pettis Planned By Maine C.I.O.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 20—A major C. I. O. drive to elect Andrew A. Pettis, young C. I. O. shipbuilders' union leader, as Representative in Congress from Maine's First District is being planned today following Mr. Pettis' Democratic nomination victory in yesterday's State primaries.

Mr. Pettis' nomination was a feature of the primaries, which also gave Senator Horace A. Hildreth of Cumberland, President of the Senate, a 22,511-vote victory margin in the G. O. P. gubernatorial contest. Virtually complete returns gave Senator Hildreth 47,112 votes to 24,601 for Roy L. Fernald of Winterport and 16,079 for Representative F. Ardine Richardson of Strong. Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Fernald thus met his third straight defeat for the gubernatorial nomination.

Results in Maine's primary fulfilled the predictions of most political experts. They foresaw the strong possibility of Mr. Pettis winning the Democratic Congressional nomination in the First District, but gave him no chance in the Republican primary, in which he was also a candidate.

Hale a Winner
Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine won Republican renomination, with a smashing 7 to 1 margin, over Mr. Pettis, who is a registered Republican. The untold returns gave Representative Hale 22,379 votes. Mr. Pettis, 3,177. William A. Holland, former member of the Portland Board of Aldermen, 1,063, and Fred R. McFarland 915.

The Democratic results were Mr. Pettis 2,412 votes, John C. Fitzgerald, former State WPA Administrator, 1,911, and Scott Kittredge, former Manager of the War House.

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Americans Close In Upon Cherbourg; Glider Pilot Tells of Invasion 'Pay-Off'; Allied Hunt Gains on Nazi 'Buzzbombs'

Large percentages of Reich's 'new weapon' destroyed on way to intended targets.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—Southern England, after another night of attack by robot planes, is nevertheless heartened today by the first official details of successful countermeasures against the German secret weapon.

Three-quarters of Germany's originally planned striking power with what the Nazi propagandists dub dynamic meters was destroyed by constant Allied bombing attacks since the beginning of this year on installations in France and factories in Germany before the first robot was launched against England.

A large percentage of the infernal machines which are now being launched are destroyed before reaching their intended destinations. Guns and fighters American as well as British—are mainly responsible. Allied bombers continue to pound the robot installations.

Secret Techniques Used
Secret techniques are being employed. There are thrilling stories of ingenuity and daring in the way Allied fighter pilots are tackling these lethal winged bombs.

The fighter plane boys are writing a new and glorious chapter in their history. They're learning from early lessons not to go too close to shoot up the robot bombs which explode with great explosive power.

To the men in the Spitfires, Mustangs, and Lightnings, it is a thrilling new hunt. There's a Wild West flavor in this picture over Southern England today as the cowboys of the air flash in to bring down these flaming German Broncos.

Countermeasures Pushed
Nevertheless, in the excitement of the chase which the few—the fighter pilots—seem to relish, it is well to remember the many ordinary folk on the ground—who may get a packet of destruction if the robot plows its way through to a built-up area. And Air Raid Precaution Headquarters would tell you how many times that is if they were allowed to.

It provides such a stark contrast to this bombing business.

A technical expert working day and night on countermeasures has the fire of enthusiasm in his eyes. He's on the job and danger means nothing to him. He tells you the robot plane is militarily "just a washout."

So it is with the great numbers

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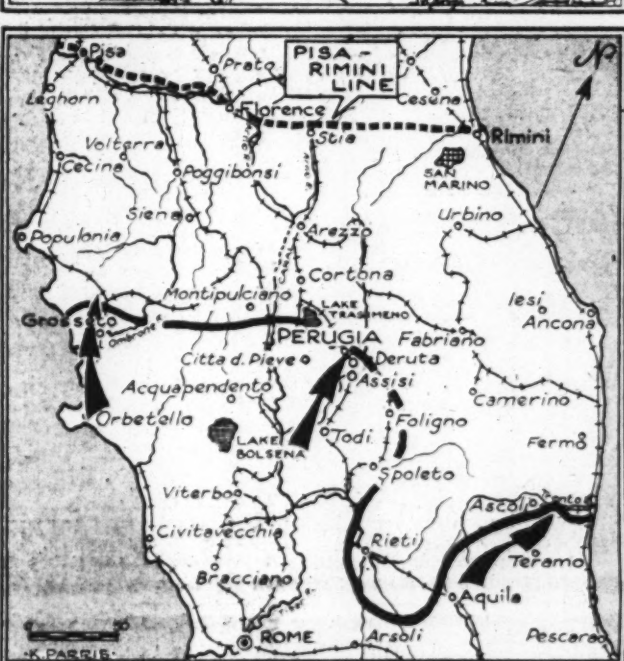
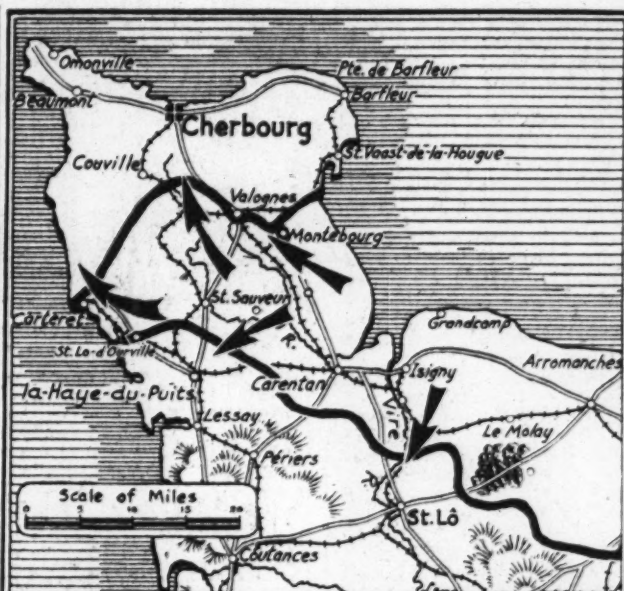
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Allies Surge On in France and Italy

Upper: Rapid advance of American forces in western Normandy has thrust a broad wedge across the Cotentin Peninsula and has already carried the invasion armies within five miles of Cherbourg. Lower: Arrows show main points of Allied advance in Italy, which has now reached the important communications center of Perugia.

Soviet Speed and Power Shatter Finn Defenses

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE KARELIAN Isthmus, strength and depth both exceeded the old Mannerheim Line.

Today I covered the territory thoroughly, starting from a concrete observation post where the commander of the Leningrad garrison and his staff were wont to gaze across 800 yards of "no man's land" to the Finnish forward positions.

It was here that the signal for the current offensive was given at 6 a. m., June 10, when simultaneously along the entire width of the narrow Karelian front guns opened fire.

The Finns were so completely

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Crash landing in trees starts chain of fiery adventure till aid is brought—for \$100.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—The 10,500-ton Liberty ship Robert E. Peary was launched four days after the laying of the keel and was ready for delivery by Henry J. Kaiser two days after that. It also was bombed off the Normandy invasion coast last week at a particularly embarrassing time for this writer, but it introduced me to Glider Pilot Charles U. McCann, so it was all right. Lieutenant McCann has the kind of story the home folks ought to hear.

Going to France these days is a story in itself. Till air travel is organized, it takes approximately two days each way. The correspondent after that thumbs his way, carrying his own bed roll, as in other battle areas. Jeep travel is the most likely.

We had returned from the front line, seen again the amazing scene of boats collected offshore on the invasion coast. It was approaching 11 p. m. but still good light and loading and unloading were going on. No hostile aircraft was seen all day.

Like Broken Porch Step
The unsilenced and by now almost mythical German "88" still fired occasionally and inaccurately. One officer seriously commented to me, "Somebody's going to get hurt if they don't do something about that gun." It sounded as though we were talking about a broken porch step.

Somehow the prefabricated Robert E. Peary fitted into the scene. It was no more a miracle of industry than what was going on on those beaches. It went down the skids four days after the keel laying complete with life belts, electric clocks, coat hangers, desks and inkwells. Now the ship that hadn't been there a week before looked out on a jammed beachhead that hadn't been there a week before. It all fitted together.

The German came over at 3 a. m. I was sleeping in a strange bed on a strange ship courteously given to me by Gunner Officer Harvey Butler.

Couldn't Find Way Out
My embarrassment consisted in the fact I couldn't find my way out. I had on my Mae West life preserver and little else, but it was pitch dark and all the doors seemed to lead to other state-rooms. I clawed out just in time to see a stick of bombs miss the ship only about the length of my neighbor's garden in Washington.

Lieutenant McCann was ready to jump, too. I got his story the next day. Few things are more thrilling than the adventure of the air-borne troops behind the invasion lines.

Clouds hung low at 4 a. m. on D-Day over Normandy. Lieutenant McCann's glider was towed in at only 500 feet. When cut loose, he had perhaps five seconds in the dusk to pick a life to land.

Elaborate aerial photographs for the invasion showed what looked like hedges. They actually were the lofty mastlike trees characteristic of Normandy. Lieutenant McCann hit going 90 or 100 miles an hour. Between two trees, he knocked off both wings, side-

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Huge U. S. air armada attacks rocket-bomb coast—Russian guns shell Viipuri.

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press
And other direct news dispatches

Germans were offering weak resistance and were reported weak in artillery as General Bradley's forces captured St. Martin-le-Grand four miles from the French port of Cherbourg.

All night, American gunners kept up the shelling of the port's defenses, at first from a range of eight miles, which presumably indicates the Allies are using heavy 155-mm. "Long Tom" guns.

Remnants of three German divisions were reported to be trapped in the port. They appeared to be considerably disorganized and not massing for counterattack. Nor was any great attempt being made to evacuate the peninsula by water.

American forces were closing in on the port today mainly from the southwest, with American shells flying over their heads into the port.

At the moment, the wedge driven by the 9th Division across the Cotentin Peninsula was 16 miles wide at the widest point and eight at the narrowest.

In the center of the peninsula, the Allies had taken the road junction of Valognes. Farther east, the Americans regained the city of Montebourg, 12 miles southeast of Cherbourg, which has changed hands several times. In the Caen sector, the British regained Tilly-sur-Seuilles.

Meanwhile, the so-called "buzzbomb" blitz of Nazi pilotless planes continued its intensive attack on Britain. To meet the menace, a large section of the great armada of 1,500 American heavy bombers that attacked Hitler's Europe was launched against the rocket-bomb platforms on the Pas-de-Calais coast.

Air attacks from Britain also were directed at Hannover, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Pozitz, and other points in Germany, with oil reserves and refineries the main targets.

Allied advances continue both in Italy and Finland. In the former, the Eighth Army, which has taken over much ground previously held by the Fifth, has entered the important communications center of Perugia, 72 miles southeast of Florence and 85 miles from Rome.

At the same time, General de Lattre de Tassigny's French force of Senegalese and others completed the occupation of the island of Elba, 5 1/2 miles from the Italian coast with the surrender of most of the garrison of 1,800.

In Finland, the Russians, having made a 30-mile gap in the Mannerheim defenses, were closing in on the great port of Viipuri (Viborg), which already was being shelled by long-range guns.

In the biggest air battle in the Pacific since Midway, American carrier pilots and naval guns destroyed 300 Japanese planes as enemy airmen attacked the newly won sector on Saipan in the Marianas.

The situation in China, which, for some time, has been obscure, today appears definitely unfavorable to the Chinese. From several sources, Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, is said to have been entered by the Japanese, who are now pushing south toward the vital railway junction of Hengyang. In Yunnan, far to the west, Chinese concede the loss of Lungling, connecting with the Burma Road, a city which they had taken a few

Maine C.I.O. Plans Drive For Election of Pettis

Continued from Page 1

ing Center for the Portland area, 738.

Despite the C. I. O. Political Action Committee plans, to be carried on by the Maine Labor Committee, P. A. C. affiliate, Mr. Pettis definitely faces a difficult political assignment in the September election.

Only once since the Civil War has the First District gone Democratic. That was in 1934 when the late Simon M. Hamlin defeated Representative Carroll L. Beedy.

In that same year Louis J. Brann gained his second gubernatorial term, thus becoming the first Democratic Governor of Maine to succeed himself. That was the peak of Democratic strength in Maine. Two years ago former Governor Brann lost to Representative Hale in the First District Representative contest.

His First Try

Mr. Pettis's Democratic nomination victory came on his first try for elective office. His rise in the C. I. O. field has been meteoric. He entered the South Portland shipyards when the yards were being constructed under the war-time demand for more ships. At that time he was not an organized labor man. A year and a half ago he became President of the local C. I. O. shipbuilders union.

The C. I. O. Political Action Committee is seeking Representative Hale's defeat because of his anti-New Deal record. However, Representative Hale has steadfastly supported President Roosevelt's foreign policies, this support dating back to long before Pearl Harbor. In fact his G. O. P. nomination two years ago came after a primary fight in which he made the isolationist record of the then Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine the chief campaign issue.

The victory of Senator Hildreth for the G. O. P. nomination for Governor was fully predicted by political prognosticators. Backed by the Republican organization forces, he ran strongly throughout the State.

Seeking Changes

Mr. Fernald gained his votes mainly from the elements in the G. O. P. which were seeking major changes in the State's government setup. Representative Richardson drew most heavily from the rural districts, his long years of service as Master of the State Grange giving him a strong hold on the farmer vote.

But Senator Hildreth, a Portland lawyer, carried too much overall strength for his opponents, piling up approximately 7,000 more votes than their combined total. Senator Hildreth served in the Maine House of Representatives in 1939 and 1940, moving up to the Senate in 1941.

Senator Hildreth's opponent in the September election will be Paul J. Jullien of Waterville, former State Commander of the American Legion, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Despite Mr. Jullien's Legion popularity, most Maine observers believe Senator Hildreth will win in September, in view of Maine's normally heavy Republican strength.



Maine Winners

Top: Senator Horace A. Hildreth, President of the Maine Senate, who won the Republican nomination for Governor in yesterday's State primaries. Bottom: Andrew A. Pettis, President of the Portland Shipbuilders Union (C. I. O.), winner of the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the First District.

can strength. Some Democratic leaders, prior to the primaries, had privately expressed the opinion that their only chance of September victory lay in the nomination of Mr. Fernald. They argued that Mr. Fernald's nomination might split the Republican party and increase Democratic chances for election.

In the other Maine Congressional districts there were no primary contests. In the Second District Representative Margaret C. Smith was unopposed for Republican nomination, while David N. Staples of Waterville won the Democratic nomination without a fight. The Third District nominees are Representative Frank Fellows (R), Bangor incumbent, and Ralph E. Graham of Brewer, Democratic.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with a few light showers tonight and with considerable fog and drizzle late tonight and early Wednesday morning. Continued cool tonight. Wednesday mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Light drizzle and fog near the coast tonight and early Wednesday morning. Continued cool tonight. Slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Slightly cooler tonight. Slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and continued cool with a few light showers continuing tonight. Light drizzle and fog near the coast tonight and early Wednesday morning. Wednesday mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and continued cool with a few light showers continuing tonight. Wednesday mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 12:06 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Wednesday, 12:09 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Woman Held In Gas Racket Pleads Guilty

Miss Beverly C. Hollinger (Mrs. Beverly Taylor) today pleaded guilty to charges of transferring illegally 100 inventory gasoline coupons, each worth 100 gallons, to an uncle, Charles F. Paratore.

Miss Hollinger, a resident of the Back Bay, was for two years a clerk in the Hyde Park War Price and Ration Board, and her appearance today before Judge Charles C. Sweeney in Federal Court followed her arraignment in March when she was alleged to have confessed to taking the coupons. At that time, she is said to have admitted that she received a quarter of a cent a gallon for the coupons and that she had received as much as \$500 in small amounts over a considerable period.

Her bail, set at the time of her arraignment at \$2,500, was continued today.

Mr. Paratore, a Scollay Square barber, is charged with receiving the coupons from his niece and he is said to have admitted transferring some of them to another defendant, Angelo Piacentini of Somerville.

Charges brought today in Federal court involved nine men and two women in what officials described as a black market gasoline coupon racket.

The other woman is Miss Vilda M. Kurgan, former clerk in the New Bedford War Price and Ration Board, who pleaded not guilty to similar charges and was held in \$500 cash bail.

Not guilty pleas were also entered by Joaquin Salgado and Albert Costa of New Bedford, to charges of conspiracy and the illegal transfer of gas ration coupons of the T. T. and B. 2 and C. 2 type. In addition, Samuel Federman, Augusto Jorge Figuera, and Robert Aldrich, of Hudson, Manuel Madeiros of New Bedford, and Francis Leonard of Marlboro, pleaded not guilty to like charges.

40 Boys to Leave Boston for Work On Cathedral Farm

Forty boys between the ages of 13 and 17 will leave Boston Saturday for the farm operated by the Cathedral Church of St. Paul near Hubbardston on Lake Assenac. They will spend the ensuing 10 weeks producing vegetables, growing chickens, milking cows—and each Friday the produce will be sold in the Boston market, much of it going to Boston institutions.

This is the second year the farm has been operated in this way. It is said that many of the boys could find more remunerative work in Boston, but prefer to work on the farm as their patriotic contribution to the war effort.

The farm includes six acres of vegetable garden, 5,000 chickens, 13 head of cattle, a sawmill, and a large business in cord wood.

The Cathedral Farm is supported by voluntary contributions both from parishioners of the Cathedral and from others. Richard Knight, director of the project, hopes to receive enough money this year to buy a new milk cooler, a pasteurizer, a refrigerator, and other equipment. Already sizeable contributions have been made to pay for a thousand additional chicks, a chicken plucker, a potato peeler and a food-mixing machine.

During the last two weeks in August, 10 girls will go to the farm to help with the picking and canning of vegetables under the leadership of Mrs. John Mackison of Dorchester.

Two Dorchester Youths Found Guilty On Charges of Attacking Jewish Boys

The Dorchester youths were found guilty in Dorchester Court today of participating in an attack on two Jewish boys near Franklin Field early last month. They were put on probation after one of them had received a two months house of correction sentence which was suspended for one year.

In a juvenile session, Judge David Rose found William Austin, 17 years old, and one of four juveniles against whom complaints had been issued, guilty of assault and battery. The suspended sentence was given to young Austin. Another 17-year-old boy, James Brandon, against whom a complaint had been issued, was found

not guilty of assault as were three other juveniles.

Victims of the attack were Philip Berger and Lawrence Belzner, both 16 years of age, who told police they were attacked by a group of 15 boys after they had been asked if they were Jews. The victims were represented by David Lasker and Boston City Councilman Isadore H. Y. Muchnick. Herbert F. Callaghan, represented the defendant.

Another anti-Semitic attack case will be heard in Dorchester court next Tuesday when action will be taken on 22 complaints involving following recent assaults involving Dorchester high school boys.

working with the Bureau of Operations.

The Dorsey case has been heard in private over a period of several weeks before a three-man police trial board which late yesterday recommended in its summary of findings that he be demoted to the rank of lieutenant rather than dismissed, "in view of the fact of Captain Dorsey's previous long record in the Police Department has been of exemplary conduct."

The charges on which Captain Dorsey was found guilty were neglect of duty, neglect, and general inefficiency or incompetence. Commissioner Sullivan said his demotion would become effective at 5:45 p. m. today. Charges were based on Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's allegations that Captain Dorsey failed to do anything about an establishment at 16 City Square, Charlestown, where Dr. Harry Sagansky once allegedly conducted a number pool headquarters.

Commissioner Sullivan said he could not disclose whether any action would be taken against officers who served under Captain Dorsey at Station 15.

Making a Plane Story Plain



War Hero and Film Heroine at War-Bond Rally

Rescued by a plane which was searching for Col. Eddie Rickenbacker in November, 1942, Marine Sergeant Steve Kupiec of Newburyport spoke to the 15 men on the wrecked hospital plane on which he was a wounded passenger for 11 days after it had been forced down on a reef by

Japanese planes. Listening to his grim story in Miss Carol Thurston of the films, who yesterday appeared with Sergeant Kupiec on a War-Bond rally program at the Hollier-Cabot Electric Company, Jamaica Plain. More than 1,000 employees of the concern heard them speak.

Wellesley Institute Registers Show World Topics Popular

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 20.—Growth of interest in international affairs in general and in postwar problems in particular, is reflected in the large registration today for the thirteenth Annual New England Institute of International Relations, on the Wellesley College campus. The Institute is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in order to help set up an informed public opinion on which the coming peace can be firmly established. Its general theme this year is "The Price of an Enduring Peace."

Also opening on the Wellesley College campus today is a conference of leaders of Young Women's Christian Association work in industrial centers. It is arranged by the Y. W. C. A.'s National Industrial Council and is headed by Miss Vera Woods, the organization's Industrial Secretary.

Miss Woods explained that the National Y. W. C. A. is particularly interested in the opportunity today to serve the millions of girls now working in war and civilian industry for the first time often in congested districts away from home.

The Y. W. C. A., she pointed out, has been interested from its very beginning, in 1858, in the problems of girls in industry. In fact, one of its first-aided aims was to aid young women who are dependent on their own exertions for support.

In 1911 its national conference voted in favor of working toward better living conditions and working hours for women in industry, with equal pay for equal work. Then in 1920 it voted in favor of supporting legislation to achieve these ends.

Today, according to Miss Woods, it is at the forefront of the movement constantly to improve conditions for working women. This conference sets out today to spend a full week in working out problems faced by Y. W. C. A. secretaries and leaders in wartime industrial centers.

Tonight at 8:15 o'clock in the Alumnae Hall, the first of the Institute's series of public evening lectures will be given by Dr. Howard E. Kershner, former Director of the American Friends Service Committee, sponsors of the Institute. At the present time Dr. Kershner is chairman of the Temporary Council on Food for Europe's Children.

Dr. Kershner is backed by many months of experience in actual child feeding work in Spain, during the civil war there, and since then in France and other distressed regions of the Old World. Through his work with the American Friends Service Committee he is also well informed of desperate needs which have developed in other parts of the world, including China and India, where the Friends Ambulance Unit—an associated British organization—is at present carrying on relief work.

During the famine in India this organization was requested by the Government there to take over and co-ordinate all private relief work, because of its conspicuous success while operating on a comparatively small scale. It accepted the opportunity, and through generous support from interested individuals all over the English-speaking world, it has done—and is still doing—work which has won much praise.

Ready for the question and answer period which follows this, and the other evening lectures at the Institute, Dr. Kershner is also armed with an array of statistics and reports proving that the production of the New World is sufficient to meet some of the more pressing needs among victims of the war.

The Institute's program for tomorrow will be given by Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University. His subject will be "This War, the Church, and the Peace."

Registration Ends Tomorrow at 10 p. m.

Registration for the July 11 primaries will close tomorrow at 10 p. m., it was announced today by the Boston Election Department. Branch stations of the Election Department will be open in each of the 22 wards from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m., tonight and tomorrow. The office at City Hall will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

23 Arraigned In U. S. Court In Fraud Case

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pleading guilty to charges involving the making of false payroll claims and conspiracy to defraud the U. S. Government, George W. Bodenschatz of Braintree, a former "counter" at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard at Hingham, was today held in bail of \$1,000 for disposition by Judge George C. Sweeney in U. S. District Court when 23 of the former shipyard workers were arraigned.

This was the first group of the nearly 150 workers at the shipyard to appear in Federal Court on the payroll padding fraud charge, alleged to involve \$500,000 loss to the Government. The 22 other men arraigned today pleaded not guilty and 21 of them were held in bail of \$500 each. The 21 men were former ship welders. The 22d man was Edward F. McGunigle, Jr., of Brockton, a former "counter," who was held in bail of \$1,000.

Judge Sweeney allowed counsel for the defendants five days in which to file motions, intimating that an early trial date will be set.

A 24th man, Michael J. Keleher of West Roxbury, who was scheduled to appear this morning, failed to show up. A 25th man, completing the number who were the first group to be indicted was Charles Burkin of Boston, who is in the Army.

Other shipyard workers, arraigned in Federal Court today on charges of conspiracy to cause false claims to be made against the United States, and of causing false payroll claims to be made by means of fraudulent time and work slips, at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, Hingham, were:

Alfred N. Charet, Aschbacher; Charles G. Pettit, Jr., Wray Briggs; Jack A. Baileman, Gardner; Bernard Silver, Baros; Philip C. Salton, Boston; John W. Welch, Everett; Edward F. Fortin, North Weymouth; Rene Bignami, Dorchester; Hyman Paris, Mattapan; Joseph Frongello, Cambridge; Stephen Taranio, Newton Highlands; Ralph Seal, Watertown; Carl A. Testa, Waltham; Walter Sawyer, Framingham; Alfred Zanni, Watertown; Joseph Shutt, Watertown; Maurice Baros, Dorchester; Anibal Batista, Milford; Arnoldo Westra, New Bedford; Albert Peterson, Weymouth and Charles Burkin, Boston.

Kelly Case Comes Before Full Bench

The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court tomorrow will consider the appeals of Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, and of the State Ballot Law Commission from a single Judge order restoring the name of E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, to the ballot as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General. The full bench will hear the case on briefs without oral arguments. The briefs and appeals were filed today by 2 p. m. The full court will consider the matter in its consultation room at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow.

The appeals are from the action of Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Court ordering Mr. Cook to place Mr. Kelly's name on the ballot after the Ballot Law Commission had removed it.

Lynn Mayor Bans Unions for Police

LYNN, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Mayor Arthur J. Frawley told regular and special policemen today that he would "take away the badge" of any one of them who joined a labor union.

Mayor Frawley said he served notice on the bluecoats after being informed that a labor union was attempting to enroll special officers employed in theaters.

Asserting that his remarks were intended chiefly for the "specials," Mayor Frawley added that he would include "regulars," also.

Although he declined to name the union involved, Mayor Frawley said he had told a union official that he was acting under a statute.

"I told him I could not prevent a police officer from joining a union but that I did have the right to take away the badge of anyone of them who did," Mayor Frawley added.

Repeal of Auto Use Tax Demand of N. E. Motorists

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Describing the Federal \$5 use tax which every motorist must pay before July 1 as a "pay-as-you-go" tax under which the car owner who "drives the least pays the most," New England's two most powerful motorist organizations today called upon Congress to repeal what they call "the most inequitable tax ever imposed in Washington."

From the standpoint of sheer logic, the Boston Automobile Club and the Automobile Legal Association jointly attacked the \$5 levy as a "class tax" which duplicates the gasoline tax as a measure of the use of the nation's automobiles. In Massachusetts alone, the motor groups pointed out, motorists must pay an additional \$4,000,000 or so this year for the \$5 Federal stamp.

Taking the nation as a whole, the Automobile Legal Association's President, Philip Thibodeau, figured that motorists would this year pay more than \$265,000,000 to the Federal Government in \$5 use stamps which must be on automobile windshields by July 1.

Bitterly Opposed

Letters pouring into the headquarters of both motor groups from hundreds of members were more bitterly opposed to the Federal use tax than to any other issue in the organization's history. The consensus of average motorists is that "Congress is running wild in the race to obtain revenues with little regard for who or where the tax strike."

"Paying \$429,500,000 in gasoline taxes this year, plus \$49,200,000 in taxes for lubricating oils, plus registration fees, drivers' licenses, excise taxes, and sales taxes appears not to be enough for the

motorist to take," declared Mr. Thibodeau. "So they must struggle along with an additional \$265,000,000 for a Federal use tax in reverse."

"Whereas a use tax is supposed to impose a higher tax burden upon the man who benefits most from the use of a commodity, the \$5 tax is uniform throughout the country. Hence, the driver who drives the least pays the most, and the motorist who uses his car the most, pays the least for the benefit of driving."

Nearly \$350,000,000

On this basis, motorists have paid nearly \$350,000,000 to the Federal government in \$5 stamps since the new tax was first imposed in February, 1942, according to Ellsworth Harding, secretary of the Advisory Board of the Boston Automobile Club.

Where does all this money go? Into the general fund, explained Mr. Harding, and not for any particular advantage for motorists. Officials in Washington, he said, have given up trying to defend the \$5 use stamp as a tax. While it is not unconstitutional, he felt that it certainly was contrary to the intent of the constitution to spread the tax burden as evenly as possible.

Under the \$5 use tax, Mr. Harding pointed out that "A" card drivers are compelled to pay the most for the use of their cars. While holding down their car mileages through gasoline rationing, he said, they are required to pay as much for the use of their cars as the truck, bus or "C" card holder.

Mr. Harding called for outright repeal of this tax in the name of the many hundreds of motorists holding membership in New England automobile groups.

Bay State War Bond Sales Now Total \$90,300,000

Massachusetts sales of all types of war bonds amounted to \$90,300,000 at the close of business last night, the War Finance Committee announced today. This represents 10.9 per cent of the quota of \$828,000,000 for the State.

Series E bonds have been purchased by Bay State patriots in the amount of \$17,100,000 or 15.2 per cent of the \$112,000,000 quota. Greater Boston's total purchases of bonds last night stood at \$11,348,000, which takes the city well on its way toward the purchase of a sixth LST. Each LST costs \$2,000,000.

Sales in Booths

Booth bond sales for the week ending June 15, officials announced, were \$226,768 as many buyers made their purchases in train stations, department stores, office buildings, theaters and at other public locations.

Cash purchases of war bonds through the Boston Port of Embarkation in the drive passed the \$300,000 amount today, it was disclosed in a report released by Brig. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., Port Commander.

At the Hollier-Cabot Electric Company of Jamaica Plain, 1,000 employees thronged three war bond rallies yesterday to hear Film Actress Carol Thurston and a Marine Sergeant who had seen plenty of action in Guadalcanal and the South Pacific.

Miss Thurston later made a personal appearance at the special war bond premiere of "The Story of Dr. Wassell" at the Metropolitan Theater last night, which netted \$440,750 in bonds.

Told Experiences

Marine Sergeant Steve Kupiec of Newburyport, holder of a Presidential Citation and other war honors, told of his South Pacific exploits beginning with his landing as a member of the first wave of Marines to set foot on Guadalcanal.

Evacuated by hospital plane from Henderson Field, he and 14 other men were forced down to sea when the plane was shelled by Japanese fighters and the instruments knocked out. The men were 11 days without water or food.

A B-26 bomber, searching for Col. Eddie Rickenbacker in November, 1942, spotted the wreckage after it had been floating for nearly two weeks, and the day before Colonel Rickenbacker was found, the entire 15 men on the hospital plane were removed to safety.

Sergeant Kupiec has two brothers in the infantry, and another, a lieutenant in the Army Air Force, who was killed on his 60th bombing mission over Germany.

Tomorrow, the quartet of war heroes, the "Bond Combat Team," resumes its appearance after a five-day stay in the western part of the State with a rally at Andover.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo

Book No. 1. Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar — Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Food Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid: expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A" — No 10A coupons

for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serious — numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes — Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

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Business Turns to OPA To Check Rent Boosts

NEW YORK, June 20.—Businessmen here, many of whom have not been too kindly disposed toward the Office of Price Administration in the past, turned to that Government agency today for ceiling protection from "abnormal" rent increases in commercial and industrial buildings.

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Rival Party Chairmen Get Together

Walter S. Hallanan (left), Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the Republican National Convention in Chicago, turns to greet Ambrose O'Connell, who held a similar post in the Democratic Party until succeeded on June 17 by Edwin W. Pauley, Treasurer of the Party. Mr. O'Connell resigned to accept an appointment to a judgeship in the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. The pair shown here have worked hand in hand for many weeks to assure efficiency and economy in everything from hotel space to decorations of the convention hall.

Party Leaders Drop Rivalries To Reduce Convention Costs

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 20.—It's hard to believe, but the donkey and the elephant, those traditional political opponents, are working practically in double harness getting ready for the two major party conventions to be held here less than a month apart this summer.

Since the rival parties will use the same convention hall—the big Chicago Stadium—they are finding it common sense to use the same installations and share the expense. The Republicans on the seventh floor of the Stevens Hotel, and the Democrats on the 21st, get together with the greatest of ease to figure out how they can make the same equipment serve both conventions, thus halving expenses of each.

The same bunting and banners will do very well for both. Only one change will be necessary—the picture of party leaders. Of course, the Democrats will give the place of honor to President Roosevelt.

But who will the Republicans choose for this spot?

Republican Dilemma

Ambrose O'Connell, first Chairman of Arrangements for the Democrats and Executive Vice-Chairman of his party, chuckled when he thought of the dilemma of his Republican friends on the floor below who, as he saw it, will be forced to choose between Herbert Hoover and Wendell Willkie. He felt quite sure it won't be Mr. Willkie. But if it should be Mr. Hoover it would give the Democrats a wonderful opening, said Mr. O'Connell. They could charge the Republicans with being forced to acknowledge as party chief the man whose term of office coincided with a major depression.

But are the Republicans bothered? Not at all, Walter S. Hallanan, Chairman of Arrangements for the G. O. P., also is a man of genial disposition. When asked what picture his party would display, he didn't bat an eye.

"Abraham Lincoln," he said, cheerfully. The Democrats won't be able to make much capital out of that.

Mr. O'Connell resigned to accept a judgeship in the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and was succeeded in the Party post on June 17 by Edwin W. Pauley of California, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

The two arrangements chairmen enjoyed the situation which brings them together. After all, they had a lot in common. Each had the job of finding lodgings for some 3,000 delegates and alternates and a small army of newspaper people in a city already about saturated when it comes to hotel space. Each has had to cope with shortages of metal, and contrive glamorous badges out of plastics or fiber. Each will have to run his convention on limited funds, due to the fact that local business has no incentive to subsidize a long convention since local merchants already have more customers than they can supply.

Chairmen Talk Shop

Occasionally the arrangements chairmen get together and talk shop. Mr. O'Connell was proud not only of his friendship with Mr. Hallanan but liked to tell that he and Harrison Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, are friends of long standing. They both come from Iowa, have mutual friends there. Recently the two went together to the Office of Defense Transportation to make arrangements for transportation of delegates; so the Washington official in charge was able to get the views of both parties in one interview.

One problem that both arrangements chairmen have had to solve is assigning delegations to quarters that will please them. It has been possible to get sufficient hotel rooms for all delegates and accredited press by "freezing" about 5,000 hotel rooms for the period of the two conventions.

The difficulty, however, is that everybody wants a room at the

Senators Debate U. S. Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The Senate became involved in another debate on foreign policy late yesterday. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas pleaded for unity and against "sniping behind the lines" and Senators Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana proposed a Senate investigation to determine whether Winston Churchill, before becoming Prime Minister, had obtained assurances of help in the war from President Roosevelt.

At one point Senator Wheeler said Mr. Churchill had been "permitted to use the American code which, in my judgment, as I understand the law, is not to be used by any foreigner."

Senator Shipstead started the discussion by reading a news dispatch from London (Chicago Tribune press service) which said a Member of Parliament had questioned why a Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay, another Member of Parliament, had been held in jail for years without a trial. The member suggested that the reason was the Government feared disclosure of negotiations between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill when the latter still was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Chamberlain Cabinet.

During the debate, Senator Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, dashed out to a telephone, called the State Department, and came back with what he termed the facts in the case. This was the way he outlined them:

Tyler Kent, an employee of the United States Embassy in London, became involved with a group in England which included Captain Ramsay and a Russian woman, who were alleged to be conspiring to violate British law against the defense of the realm.

Mr. Kent was alleged to have violated British law and the British Government submitted the documents in the case to the United States Government, which decided Mr. Kent should be prosecuted under British law and which waived his diplomatic immunity.

Senator Wheeler had said Mr. Kent formerly was in the diplomatic service in Russia and had been transferred to London after becoming "very anti-Communist."

He said Mr. Kent was a code clerk and was decoding messages which passed between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Wheeler said Mr. Kent made copies of the messages and showed them to a Member of Parliament and to a Russian woman.

Senator Wheeler said later outside the Senate it was his understanding that Mr. Churchill had been permitted to use the American code and it was thus that Mr. Kent was able to view the messages.

There was some fear, he said, that since the woman was a White Russian opposed to Communism, she would pass the information along to Hitler.

Mr. Kent had been in jail for three or four years, Senator Wheeler said. He said the young man had been charged with stealing documents from the United States Embassy and had been tried in a private British court and that he had asked the State Department for an explanation for such a trial and had received no reply.

Senator Shipstead spent almost an hour reading excerpts from a London news dispatch which dealt with debate in Parliament as to whether Mr. Churchill had received assurances before he was Prime Minister that this country would come to Britain's rescue in the event of war.

Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon wanted to know whether this coincided with speeches in which Mr. Roosevelt was assuring Americans they would not have to fight in foreign wars. Senator Shipstead said he thought the assurances were made earlier.

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Eisenhower Gives To Vatutin Memorial

Recorded by CBS

MOSCOW, June 20.—Allied Supreme Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower "was the first person to subscribe to a special fund for a memorial to the late Soviet general, Nikolai Vatutin," the ABSIE Radio in London said last night, quoting a Moscow announcement.

The radiocast added: "General Vatutin was the commander of the First Ukrainian Army. The fund when completed will amount to 50,000 pounds."

"Lobster Tails" Don't Come From Lobsters.

So-called "Spiny" and "Rock Lobster," "African Lobster Tails" and "Langosta" are frequently represented as real Lobster. The truth is they are sea crawfish, a product of tropical waters and not even of the lobster family.

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Y.W.C.A. Leader of Girls Taking Similar Hawaii Post

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Teen-age girls in Honolulu are likely to hear a good deal about their sisters in Boston in the months to come because Miss Florence Shaw, Director for the past six years of the Younger Girls' Department of the Boston Y. W. C. A., is going out to take charge of that department in the Honolulu Y. W. C. A.

Enthusiastic as she is at the prospect, however, Miss Shaw is too busy preparing for the opening of the Boston Association's new camp for teen-age girls on the Belgrade Lakes in Maine to be able to give much thought to her future work in the Pacific. She is to direct Camp Gaywood for the month of July before departing for her new post.

The Honolulu Y. W. C. A., incidentally, has an attractive camp which will one day come under her direction, too, but for the duration it has been taken over by the United States Navy. In her new position she will have supervision of four other staff members, two of whom are Oriental and two American.

In Beirut for Year

This will not be the first time Miss Shaw has served the Y. W. C. A. outside of the United States. She was in Beirut, Syria, for a year, in 1934, having begun her career in Cleveland, Ohio. She returned to Cleveland for a period before coming to Boston in September, 1938.

The Honolulu job will combine the main features of her work in all three of these others. In Cleveland, the Y. W. C. A. works with teachers organizing and directing girls' clubs right in the schools, in contrast to the Boston setup where the younger girls' activities take place in more informal groups that meet at the Y. W. C. A. The Honolulu Association has both types of clubs. She also will have supervision of work with teen-agers in rural areas. Her Beirut job has given her valuable experience in working with an inter-racial staff.

Miss Shaw understands that Honolulu is having much the same trouble with young people as are war-crowded cities in the United States. The influx of civilian as well as military war personnel there has raised problems similar to those with which social organizations in Boston are trying to cope. It is the need for more trained leadership in the younger girls' field that has given her this new opportunity for service.

Miss Shaw is a graduate of Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, and has also studied at Western Reserve University and at the New York School of Social Work. She will leave for Honolulu in August.

Camp Gaywood

Camp Gaywood, which Miss Shaw is to direct during July, is the fruit of a three-year search on the part of the Boston Y. W. C. A. for a suitable location for a teen-age camp. For the last two years it rented a camp on Lake Winnepesaukee and prior to that the younger girls shared part of the season with the seniors at Camp Winnepesaukee on Martha's Vineyard. Now the 12- to 16-year-olds will have their own establishment on Lake McGraw, one of the Belgrade chain.

The first group of about 80 girls

Contractors to Play Seabees

"Seabees" for three days, one hundred Massachusetts naval contractors will go to Camp Endicott in Rhode Island tomorrow to put on G. I. work uniforms and find out through personal experiences how the Navy prepares its fighting construction battalions for active service.

Features of the technical program will be the operation of pontoon causeways; earth moving bulldozers and tractors; explosion technique and fire-fighting methods.

Assigned to barracks for their three-day stay, the contractor "Seabees" will live the life of the regular C. B. trainee. From 5:30 when reveille will turn them out, the Bay State businessmen will keep busy with basic combat training, including bayonet drill and grenade assault demonstrations. A part of the commando course will be open for the visitors with a picked group allowed to participate.

Lectures and motion pictures aimed at initiating the manufacturers into the modern phases of military and naval operations will be presented.

The visit has been arranged un-

U. of N. H. Greets Vet. Back to Raise Food

DURHAM, N. H., June 20.—Not content with serving his country ably on the battlefields of Tunisia and Sicily, Capt. William A. Medes, recently discharged from the Army, is leading an advance on the food production front of the University of New Hampshire. Returning to the same university he left to put on the uniform of an artilleryman Captain Medes is Farm Labor Assistant and Project Forester.

Taking advantage of his practical experience learned while leading an artillery group of a famous combat division, Captain Medes has been appointed faculty advisor to the University of New Hampshire Veterans Club. Problems of the returning veteran are easy for him to understand as he has experienced them himself. He "talks their language" and next autumn will work with Dr. Everett Sackett, University Registrar, on the program for veterans.

Mariners Get News From Home



By a Staff Photographer

Mail Hour Is Any Hour at Hotel Bostonian in Back Bay

American merchant seamen at the United States Hotel Bostonian, located at Portland, Maine, in the Army Transport Service, and William McDowell of Boston, also in the ATS, a "nonmilitary" arm of the Army.

Paper Salvage Drop Laid To Wet Weather

Paper collections fell 40,000 pounds under last month's total yesterday when heavy rains caused many persons in Boston's first five wards to take their bundles of paper inside for protection, but efforts at recovery of uncollected paper were being made today.

Trucks not only canvassed wards 6 to 10 on their regular collection routes today, but also went through wards 1 to 5 where only a partial collection resulted yesterday.

A total of 133,565 pounds of paper was salvaged yesterday as compared with 171,695 in May, and 62,600 pounds of tin cans as compared with 68,200 last month. Tomorrow, Lynn will be the scene of a professional and business office cleanup patterned after the recent drive in Boston which has been attracting national attention. Ernest Stables, Chairman of the Special Activities Committee of the Lions' Club, and Ivan Patten, President of the Club, are directing the work and have requested Lynn businessmen to place their paper on the walks tomorrow morning for collectors.

The Army-Navy Officers Wives Club will assist with the work, which includes mending for members of the armed services and the making of much needed supplies for the Children's Hospital. The Committee has also provided furniture and made curtains for two solariums at the Waltham Army Hospital.

In addition to Mrs. William H. Long, State Chairman of National Defense, the committee responsible for the new room includes Mrs. Emmanuel Stamm, State Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Frank D. Littlefield, Mrs. Arthur Gordon, Mrs. Joseph Brady, Mrs. Malcolm Nichols, Mrs. Leon Rand, and Mrs. T. Waddell.

Ward	Yesterdays	May
Ward 1	12,500	18,700
Ward 2	28,545	44,300
Ward 3	12,100	18,700
Ward 4	12,200	24,800
Ward 5	31,700	48,300
Totals	133,565	171,695

Quincy Youth Gets Master's License

Up-graded four times since graduating from the Massachusetts Nautical School in the spring of 1942, Charles B. Winslow of Quincy was today presented an unlimited master's license at the age of 22 years, and is said to be the youngest holder of this license in this area and probably in the country.

After serving in all theaters of war on merchant ships and troopships, Captain Winslow attended the new vocational school of the U. S. Maritime Service in Boston for the advancement of merchant marine officers. When he had completed the brief but intensive course, he took the Federal examinations and won his license.

Haig Indorses Bradford For Lieutenant Governor

John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former State Treasurer and 1936 G. O. P. nominee for Governor, today indorses the candidacy of Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Haigis's indorsement came as the District Attorney started a swing through the western part of the State with scheduled stops at Pittsfield, Great Barrington, and Northampton where he will address campaign workers, Republican groups and service organizations. Earlier this week Mr. Bradford was endorsed by Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee for 14 years.

Elevated Announces

Half-Fare for Children Beginning Thursday and until Sept. 7, children may ride half-fare anywhere on the Boston Elevated Railway.

No special tickets will be issued, but children between five and 14 years of age will be entitled to all the privileges of full-fare passenger at five cents a ride. This is a regular summer custom of the EL.

Library Finds Postwar Plans Stir Interest

How postwar planning occupies the minds of parents, teachers and former servicemen is shown in the number of inquiries made of the Boston Public Library. Interest is reviving, too, in business and stock market trends, according to the Library's June Bulletin.

The increased circulation at the Business Branch of the Library since last fall is due presumably to "this revival of hope in the future of private enterprise."

There is a pronounced interest in semantics and Basic English. Poetry readers have increased in number since the outbreak of war. The Library has found it necessary to enlarge its list of verse periodicals.

No Shortage Seen

No book shortage has resulted yet from government restrictions on paper. The cut is only ten per cent in America, while in England it is 60 per cent. Even the "Catalogue of Harvard University" continues, though split into parts and put forth in a series of paper-covered pamphlets.

Baedecker and Muirhead guides have been taken off the Library's open shelves, for safe keeping, owing to a report that the Government will commandeer all such guides in the market.

According to Miss Edna G. Peck of the Library staff, the quality of books appearing today is "not too high." American authors, she feels, are like their public, "emotionally confused and unable to evaluate dispassionately events which are enveloping them."

The books written by young men in action, she says, "possess one of the most important factors of true literature—sincerity—but they are emotionally immature and hurriedly prepared."

Interest in Liberty

Several clear trends appear, she states; among them an awakened interest in American rights and liberties, an effort to interpret Russia to America, and a tendency to describe religious experiences.

The war has had an adverse effect on the use of the Rare Book Department, for most of the graduate students who did research work there are in the armed forces, and teachers have increased duties.

Massachusetts, the Bulletin points out, made the fourth largest contribution to the Victory Book Campaign, sending 1,051,235 books between November, 1941, and Dec. 31, 1943. The nation-wide drive collected more than 18,000,000 volumes.

Boston Is Included In Coming Search For U. S. O. Talent

About 40 cities, including Boston, will be searched during the coming week for theatrical talent for United Service Organizations camp shows. Officials disclose that there is a shortage of suitable entertainers to fill the demand just made by the War Department for 200 additional units, or about 1,000 entertainers.

Charles E. Kurtzman, Division Manager for Loew's theaters, is Boston Area representative in the talent-search and auditions are scheduled for June 28 at Hotel Statler. In the meantime, applicants may call Mr. Kurtzman at Kenmore 5963 or Kenmore 1744. Arthur Seelig, theatrical producer, will give the auditions.

Actors who join camp shows are not asked to work for nothing. They receive salaries and, when overseas, expenses. But the need is for professional or semi-professional talent, not amateur.

McIlwain Reported Prisoner of Nazis

OTTAWA, June 20 (CP).—The R. C. A. F. announced today that Warrant Officer Charles Howard McIlwain, previously reported missing on active service, is now reported a prisoner of war in Germany.

Saltonstall Indorses Fund



Governor Approves Negroes' Drive for Colleges
Miss Lena M. Range, daughter of Bishop Cornelius Range of New England Apostolic Church, looks on smilingly as the Massachusetts Governor gives his sanction to the State campaign to raise \$55,000 for the United Negro College Fund.

Harvard Class of 1919 Has 92 Men in Service

War Activities of New England

Harvard College's 25th reunion class of 1919 lends a wartime flavor to the traditional commencement exercises Thursday, June 29, at the Cambridge university, with 92 members of the class now in the armed forces of the United Nations, the college announced today.

Of these, 91 are also veterans of World War I. Wearing the khaki of the Army are 53 soldiers, 17 of whom are in the Army Air Forces. Thirty are officers in the Navy and two hold commissions in the Marine Corps. Other members of the class are a chief machinist's mate in the Coast Guard; a machine gunner and flight officer in the Canadian Army; a major in the British Army; an officer in the American Merchant Marine and two members of the American Field Service.

There are 630 members in the class. Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School and general counsel for the War Labor Board, will be class chief marshal. Dinner at the Parker House on June 28 and a Commencement day memorial service luncheon and tea will feature the 25th reunion events.

Hero Honored

Honoring a veteran of two World Wars, who won honors serving in combat with the Marine Corps, a destroyer will be launched in Bath, Maine, next Saturday and named the U. S. S. Shannon. Col. Harold D. Shannon served with the Marines for 24 months in France and Germany in 1917-18, receiving the Croix de Guerre with Palm and Diploma, the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster, a Silver Star, and the unit decorations awarded the Second Marine Division by the French Government.

Serving on Midway Island with the Marines from September, 1941, to August, 1942, the late Colonel won the Distinguished Service Medal as commanding officer of a defense battalion during the battle of Midway.

Navy Commissions

A limited number of commissions as officers in the Navy are available to qualified supervisors of International Business Machines installations, according to an announcement from the First Naval District today.

Candidates must have had extensive experience with large I. B. M. installations and be thoroughly familiar with the operation of key punch, sorting and tabulating machines and alphabetic equipment. A high level of experience and business progress will be given consideration in lieu of a college degree. Two years of accredited college work is required. Age requirements are 24 to 45.

Two Bay State manufacturing plants were honored for their war work with the recent announcement by Admiral C. C. Bloch, Chairman, Navy Board for Production Awards, that stars for their Army-Navy E flags have been awarded the Albert and J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Company of Boston and the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Waltham.

"Continued outstanding production" of war material has brought a third star to the Anderson Company's flag, making it one of the first in this area to receive this distinction. The Raytheon Company received its second star, having won its first star six months ago.

Invasion Tales

Tales of the invasions of South Pacific Japanese held islands are being told in five New England homes today as Coast Guardmen from the South Pacific enjoy well earned leaves prior to their assignment to duty from the Boston Coast Guard District. Coast Guard headquarters revealed today. The returning invaders, all of whom served aboard the same Landing Ship, Tanks, are: Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, William K. Hup of Salem; Ship's Cook, First Class, Thomas F. Motherway of Newton Highlands; Carpenter's Mate, First Class, William J. Dahill of West Hartford, Conn.; Chief Motor Machinist's Mate Ernest R. Riley of Onset, and Electrician's Mate, First Class, Phillip R. Feener of Gloucester.

A Japanese bomber that took the liberty of a soft touch in the Bougainville landing was blasted out of the sky by one of the vessel's antiaircraft guns the New Englanders disclosed.

And they still recall with a chuckle the LST's mascot, "Camouflage," a cat of mysterious antecedents that reached the peak in his contempt for things Japanese when he chased smoking hot tracers along the ship's deck in a straining of Green Island.

10,000 to 20,000 Pounds Milk Thrown Away Daily in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 20.—Dairy farmers of Orleans County for the past 10 days have had to throw away 10,000 to 20,000 pounds daily—but they don't like it. A combination of high milk production, a shortage of trucks and existing milk regulations have combined to force a great waste, with attendant loss of revenue to the farmer.

The Newport creamery serves approximately 500 farmers and most of the milk arrives between 8 and 9 a. m. Because the plant can handle only 60,000 pounds an hour at a maximum, some farmers have been unable to get their milk weighed in before the 10 o'clock deadline.

Gov. William H. Willis has been working with State Department of Agriculture officials and Massachusetts authorities, in which State most of the milk is marketed, in an endeavor to obtain an easing of the regulations to permit handling of full production. It is expected that the Board of Health will extend the deadline to 10:45 or 11 o'clock for the unloading of warm milk so there will be no further loss to farmers unable to meet the present deadline because of conditions beyond their control.

Bumper Hay Crop

While fertile haylands in many

Masonic Session

Milton S. Craft, of Brattleboro, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, Free and Accepted Masons, at the closing session of the annual session of the Masonic State bodies held this week in Burlington. It was the sesqui-centennial year of Free Masonry in Vermont.

Other officers elected were: J. Harold Stacey, Windsor, Deputy Grand Master; Arthur H. Sprague, Barre, Grand Senior Warden; Harold E. Brand, Montpelier, Grand Junior Warden; Fred W. Whitcomb, Burlington, Grand Treasurer; Aaron H. Groat, Burlington, Grand Secretary; Edward W. Curtis, Rutland, Grand Senior Deacon; Harry L. Vondell, Island Pond, Grand Junior Deacon.

The retiring Grand Master was Cady L. Earle, of St. Albans.

Arguments Close Aldred Case

Final arguments were presented to Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court today in the trial of the suit seeking to oust Gordon B. Hanlon and his associates as officers of the Aldred Investment Trust.

The suit was brought by Charles F. Stratton of New York in behalf of himself and other debenture bond holders in the trust, alleging misuse of the funds of the trust.

Following the securing of control of the stock of the trust, Mr. Hanlon became its president, the court was told. Later the purchase of the Eastern Racing Association, operators of Suffolk Downs Race Track, was accomplished by the Aldred Trust, and Mr. Hanlon became President of the Association, according to court testimony.

Testimony was concluded last week and counsel for both sides appeared today for arguments.

Hugh D. McLellan, a former Federal judge, and now counsel for Mr. Hanlon, today extolled the clean business intellect of his client in addressing the court. He was followed by Joseph N. Welch, who argued as counsel for Mr. Stratton and who urged the appointment of a receiver for the Aldred Trust one by one, discussed them at length and praised their business ability.

Head of Tuskegee To Speak for Fund

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, noted Negro college, will be guest of honor at a luncheon in the City Club, Boston, on Thursday.

The luncheon, under auspices of the United Negro College Fund, will precede a Negro mass meeting to be held at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Roxbury, that evening, with Dr. Patterson as the principal speaker. Toastmaster at the luncheon will be W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines and former United States Ambassador to Japan. Dr. Patterson is Chairman of the Committee of 27 college Presidents of the United Negro College Fund.

The luncheon committee includes Richard W. Hale Jr., Thomas D. Cabot, Robert H. Hallowell, and Jerome D. Greene.

Endicott's Commencement

Commencement exercises of Endicott Junior College, Prides Crossing, Beverly, were held yesterday with the Rev. C. Gordon Brown, pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Boston, giving the address on the subject "The Long Trek Back."

Gloria Swanson as Guest Star in Cambridge—Conservatory Night at Pops

'A Goose for the Gander' In Brattle Hall Premiere

Harold J. Kennedy, who wrote "A Goose for the Gander," is a nimble phrase-maker but he is less adept as a storyteller. As a result, his play, which had its first performance on any stage last evening at Brattle Hall in Cambridge, depends mainly on its conversation for entertainment.

Apart from its talk, which has a characteristic glossiness throughout the evening, the play falls into three moods. It begins as a highly sophisticated comedy, the middle and by far the larger part of the piece is farce. The conclusion turns romantic.

Gloria Swanson, making her second summer visit to Cambridge, has the role of a wife, much in love with her husband, who returns unexpectedly to her home after a stay at a milk farm and a strange young woman in the house with her husband. The situation is undoubtedly compromising. But Ralph Forbes, who plays the husband, makes it abundantly clear that he would like nothing better than to be rid of his embarrassing house guest. Just where or how he acquired her never becomes quite clear, though there is some talk of a bibulous evening.

When the wife insists that the young woman must stay and invites three admirers of her own to pay a week-end visit at the same time, it is easy to see what the outcome will be. For the motive of jealousy has long been employed by dramatists as a means of reuniting estranged heroes and heroines.

Mr. Kennedy uses the device in farcical fashion. The three admirers of the wife are contrasted

'A Goose for the Gander'

At Brattle Hall, Cambridge—New play by Harold J. Kennedy, presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater under the direction of Robert E. Perry, with setting by Andrew Mack. The cast:

David..... Ralph Forbes
Susan..... Louise Valley
Lorraine..... Harold J. Kennedy
Katherine..... Gloria Swanson
Benjamin..... Lee Nugent
Jonathan..... David Tyrrell
David II..... Miranda Swanson
Wally..... David Tyrrell

types. One is a stoogy man of wealth. Another is an athlete, more of brawn than of brains. The third, like the playwright—and he himself, incidentally, plays the part—is a fellow with a nimble tongue.

To add a further complication the husband pretends to join in his wife's scheme and to let her go her own way. But the situation by that time has become so artificial that no one is likely to take it very seriously or to be surprised when the three admirers are disposed of, by one means and another, and the husband and wife are left alone. A minor twist or two is added just before the conclusion finds the couple reunited.

The entertainment is slender, but the audience, which filled the theater, found much of the talk amusing and was generous in its applause for Miss Swanson, Mr. Forbes, and the playwright. Miss Swanson, though somewhat uncertain of her lines, gives an energetic comic performance and sings a song during the course of the evening. Mr. Forbes storms about amusingly but does not have the material to show him at his best. Mr. Kennedy as an actor is easy, self-assured, and lightly entertaining.

Lynn Carter makes the orthodox house guest attractive but she drifts into the background as the play develops. Allan Tower, one of the resident company, plays the third admirer of the wife, and David Tyrrell is the awkward athlete.

'Here Today' at Newport

"Here Today," George Oppenheimer's comedy in which Ruth Gordon acted about a decade ago, will be the second play of the season at the Newport Casino. The engagement will begin Monday, June 26.

Boy-and-Dog Story

Ted Donaldson, a 10-year-old, will be starred by Columbia in "Rusty," a boy-and-dog story. Master Donaldson is reported to have made a marked impression on Hollywood observers by his work in three pictures not yet released: "Once Upon a Time," "Mr. Winkle Goes to War," and "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."



Joe E. Brown and Martha Raye in "Pin-Up Girl," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan



Josephine McKim, Dulcie Cooper, Myrtle Tannahill in "Three Is a Family," continuing at the Colonial

Porter and Findlay Share Podium in Varied Program

Francis Findlay of the New England Conservatory brought a particular distinction to the Symphony Hall Pops last night, acting the part of conductor for the second half of the program. A memorable thing Mr. Findlay did was to call to the attention of his listeners—made up of Conservatory alumni on the floor of the house—the part song for women's voices, piano and violin by Elgar, bearing title of "The Snow."

As a piece in that vocal style for which the English school is matchless, "The Snow" stands at the summit. A work exquisite in its simplicity, charming in every phrase and expressive in every note, it is something to hear, especially with a background of violins like those of the Boston Symphony.

Time of the year? Were it midwinter, the Snow Maiden of the fairy tale could be supposed shaping to the eye amidst a crystal flurry; at the time of Midsummer Night, she can be fancied resolving, likewise according to the story, into vapor and vanishing from view. The fiddles in either case furnish the required illusion. Leave the text to the sopranos and altos of the Conservatory Chorus. If Mr. Findlay can call good sound from a choral group and its instrumental accompaniment, so he can swing the big orchestra in a conducting job like the "Emperor" Waltzes of Strauss, or like the "Semper Fidelis" March of Sousa. Was it not Rudolph Ganz who once said that the Sousa marches were the American reply to the Strauss waltzes? It was to catch the right effect from either of the types. Mr. Findlay possesses the knack, even to turning the page of the score with appropriate flip.

His turn at the baton, to repeat, came second. The more familiar Quincy Porter, Conservatory director, led the first half of the program, which took in compositions of his own—a couple of Dances for Radio, 4-Time and 3-Time. For an academic exploit, Mr. Porter gave platform opportunity to a student, Elizabeth Scher, in the Beethoven Concerto for Piano and Orchestra No. 3 in C minor, op. 37. The Concerto lent the occasion dignity indeed, and Miss Scher came up to the mark and did her institution proud.

A remarkable prediction the Largo of the Piano Concerto No. 3 is of the tenor's grand aria in the opera "Faust," though there exists a slow movement in the Beethoven chamber music repository, something rarely performed, which furnishes the very air in all exactitude.

To remark upon a freakish acoustic effect occurring probably only when the hall carries its summer furnishings, a certain reverberation has a way of reflecting about and seeming to come somewhere afar instead of from the platform, though probably only to auditory located at just the right node. For a music room is itself an instrument and may be presumed to have an individuality.

W. P. T.

On the Screen

Greg McClure, who is new to pictures, will have the title role in "The Great John L." screen biography of John L. Sullivan, pugilist. The film will be produced by Bing Crosby.

Eleanor Parker will have the feminine lead in Warner Brothers' new screen version of Maugham's novel, "Of Human Bondage," in which Leslie Howard and Bette Davis appeared in 1934.

New Musical in August

"Bloomer Girl," a new musical comedy, is scheduled for a tryout engagement at the Shubert in Boston, beginning Aug. 24, according to the New York Times. John C. Wilson is presenting the show in association with Nat Goldstone. Eugene Loring will direct the dances. Settings will be by Lemuel Ayers and costumes by Miles White. The cast, it is said, will include Joan McCracken, David Brooks, and possibly Avon Long.

Christian Science Program June 25

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEA, New York City, next Sunday, June 25, at 8:30 a. m. E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Know Thyself."

This program is given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEA, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12 m.—News in English. XOOT, 3.63 mgs. 11 m. 1. 3. 5. 7. 9. 11. 13. 15. 17. 19. 21. 23. 25. 27. 29. 31. 33. 35. 37. 39. 41. 43. 45. 47. 49. 51. 53. 55. 57. 59. 61. 63. 65. 67. 69. 71. 73. 75. 77. 79. 81. 83. 85. 87. 89. 91. 93. 95. 97. 99. 101. 103. 105. 107. 109. 111. 113. 115. 117. 119. 121. 123. 125. 127. 129. 131. 133. 135. 137. 139. 141. 143. 145. 147. 149. 151. 153. 155. 157. 159. 161. 163. 165. 167. 169. 171. 173. 175. 177. 179. 181. 183. 185. 187. 189. 191. 193. 195. 197. 199. 201. 203. 205. 207. 209. 211. 213. 215. 217. 219. 221. 223. 225. 227. 229. 231. 233. 235. 237. 239. 241. 243. 245. 247. 249. 251. 253. 255. 257. 259. 261. 263. 265. 267. 269. 271. 273. 275. 277. 279. 281. 283. 285. 287. 289. 291. 293. 295. 297. 299. 301. 303. 305. 307. 309. 311. 313. 315. 317. 319. 321. 323. 325. 327. 329. 331. 333. 335. 337. 339. 341. 343. 345. 347. 349. 351. 353. 355. 357. 359. 361. 363. 365. 367. 369. 371. 373. 375. 377. 379. 381. 383. 385. 387. 389. 391. 393. 395. 397. 399. 401. 403. 405. 407. 409. 411. 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Allied Armies in Italy Aid In Success on Invasion Front

Continued from Page 1

Western Europe in the operations to come.

If these German armies had retreated to Northern Italy, released several divisions, and awaited Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's forces on a prepared defense line with a minimum number of troops for the job, their resources for other theaters could have been correspondingly increased.

But the Germans didn't do that. Instead, they deduced from their previous successful defensive experiences that they could hold the Allies in the region of the Hitler and Gustav lines. And their deduction proved wrong.

Army Transferred Secretly

The Germans didn't allow for the scale of the Allied build-up in Italy in the months of waiting, or for the secret transference of the Eighth Army from the Adriatic sector into the main line of the Allied advance via Cassino, the Liri Valley, and Highway 6.

They didn't allow for the fighting quality, further west, of the American Fifth Army divisions—the 88th and 85th—which had never been in combat before.

They didn't allow for Allied reserves of tanks which enabled them to replace knocked-out ones immediately, or for the quantity and mobility of Allied artillery batteries.

When the Allies launched their long-awaited all-out attack it was delivered with such power and speed, that it has preserved its momentum right up to the present.

The result has been that in little more than one month a high proportion of Field Marshal Albert

Kesselring's armies was crushed and the remainder forced to withdraw at such pace that the Italian battle line is at some points more than 100 miles north of Rome.

The Allies' forward troops followed them so fast that they haven't had a breather or been able to make a stand.

The Fifth and Eighth armies are dragging their long supply and maintenance tail along so rapidly that the Germans are faced with the prospect of heavy fighting again soon after they reach the prepared positions to which they are falling back at high speed.

The Nazis in Italy certainly are being deprived of any potential usefulness later elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the French have compelled the occupation of Elba despite what is described as stiff German resistance. That island will now become an Allied offensive base—though a small one—separated by only six miles from the Italian western coast line upon which the Nazi flank is resting.

Heavy Rains Faced

Heavy rains have impeded movement of the roads in the Italian forward areas the past couple of days. But this disadvantage is shared by both sides.

In the air bad weather has benefited the Nazis since it has prevented the Allies profiting by their conclusive sky superiority.

Another contribution from the Italian theater to successes in France is the increased strategic bombing that has been made possible as a result of the base in Italy.

The Allies have now secured some fresh airfields around Rome and their effort promises to continue growing.

The tactical bombing in Italy itself has been largely responsible for the present highly satisfactory ground situation here, but the strategic attacks have had a bearing on the Allies' operations in Western Europe as well, since they have augmented the weight of the blows on German sources of production and distribution in areas bombed based in Britain can't so easily reach.

Shuttle Service to Russia

The latest development has been the shuttle service of Italian-based bombers between this country and Russia. One formation carried out a bombing mission from Italy en route for Russia on June 2 and on its return journey on June 11 attacked two Romanian airfields.

The heavies have been ranging over Balkan targets as well as over Germany itself, Southern France, and Southern Italy. Last week they operated four days out of seven and RAF night bombers six out of seven nights, with a total of more than 6,000 tons of bombs dropped.

While the Germans are fighting now on three fronts Allied heavy bombers are flying over their front lines from three directions and progressively lessening Nazi ability to maintain the production and delivery necessary to keep their forces adequately maintained.

From Italy their Romanian oil sources have been receiving particular attention and the hammering of their communication centers has affected their supply lines to the Russian, Balkan, Italian and West European theaters.

Although the successes in Italy have had a depressing effect on the morale of the German and Nazi satellites. They have had a corresponding heartening effect on the Allies immediately before their great undertaking in France.

Americans Close In Upon Cherbourg

Continued from Page 1

vanced contingents were only five miles from the port.

The latest Headquarters report said Americans had struck within seven miles of Cherbourg from the southwest, and another column battering in from the southeast was threatening Valognes, 10 miles from the great harbor, after isolating Montebourg.

Drawing new strength from other sectors of the Normandy beachhead, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley sent his troops surging northward in what Supreme Headquarters called "co-ordinated attacks along the entire north front."

Over the heads of the advancing doughboys, American big guns shelled the great port, France's third largest, defended by 25,000 to 50,000 German troops now caught in the closing trap.

The deepest wedge was driven into the German ring of fortifications from the southwest. A column sweeping forward from captured Briquebec, 11 miles below the port, hurled the Germans back to the outskirts of Rauville la Bigot, a village between six and seven miles south and slightly west of Cherbourg.

Communicate No. 29 from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters said other American columns to the east were driving forward in twin moves to flank Valognes, 10 miles southeast of Cherbourg, after sweeping into Montebourg and cutting off isolated pockets of Germans there.

The communiqué said the highway southwest to Briquebec was cut two miles from Valognes.

Supreme Headquarters said that undoubtedly further advances have been made this morning, of which news has not yet arrived.

British Units Drive On Tilly-sur-Seulles

While the Americans were steadily marking up new gains, the British on their sector toward the eastern end of the beachhead once again drove the Germans from Tilly-sur-Seulles, which has changed hands several times.

The American wedge across the Cherbourg peninsula now is 16 miles at its widest point and eight miles at its narrowest.

It was expected that a matter of hours would show the strength of these defenses and whether the Germans can manage to swing the muzzles of the port's long-range guns from the sea to repel a land attack.

The German-held Channel Islands have guns capable of shooting to the Cherbourg peninsula at extreme range, but Headquarters said there is no reason to believe "they can seriously interfere with the American advance."

"The enemy has some advantages in terrain, but it can be assumed he is more tired than we are," a Headquarters spokesman declared.

The 9th Division, advancing from Briquebec, encountered only spasmodic resistance.

German troops along the north front were reported apparently badly disorganized. Front dispatches declared many of the high Nazi officers had been killed and in some sectors units had been cut to pieces.

No gains were reported in the Carentan area to the south and it seemed apparent that General Bradley's content merely with holding actions there while driving all-out for Cherbourg.

Despite the worst weather in days, American fighters and fighter-bombers swung into the fray in considerable numbers, sweeping along the few roads left the Germans around Cherbourg and cutting their military movements and supplies with machine-guns and bombs.

Air Over Europe: Huge U. S. Force Pounds Wide Area

More than 1,500 American heavy bombers simultaneously attacked rocket bomb platforms in the Pas-de-Calais area and an array of objectives in central Germany ranging from oil refineries to airplane and tank plants.

The giant armada equaled, if it did not surpass, that sent out on June 14 to attack French airfields, bridges, and the Emmerich oil refinery in Germany.

With its big fighter escort, the entire sky fleet totaled upward of 2,000 planes.

The heavy bombers blasted synthetic oil plants and oil refineries around Hannover, Hamburg, Magdeburg, and Pöhlitz, a tank depot near Magdeburg, and an airplane wing repair and parts plant near Brunswick.

Meanwhile, lighter Allied aerial forces swarmed across the Channel in improving weather and renewed the harassment of German forces in Normandy.

Italy: Allied Forces Enter Perugia

Allied forces pressing northward on the Italian mainland have entered Perugia, major communication center.

Raincoats for Women & Children

Now is the time to buy a Lady's or Child's Raincoat, while our stocks—and your coupons—are able to cope with demand.

KENDALL Umbrellas

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45 Branches in England and Wales

Juin Gets Medal

From Marshall

By Reuter

Allied Headquarters in Italy, June 20

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, during a tour of the Fifth Army front line, presented the Distinguished Service Medal to several generals, including Gen. Alphonse Juin, commander of French forces in Italy.

Location center 72 air-line miles southeast of Florence and 88 miles north of Rome, after the German position in the north had been weakened by the conquest of Elba by French colonial troops.

The French crushed the last stubborn resistance on Elba on June 19. The swift campaign netted 1,800 prisoners, all but a small portion of the enemy garrison.

Organized resistance on Elba collapsed with the capture of Porto Longone, on the eastern shore of the historic island. The garrison of about 300 there hoisted a white flag and surrendered.

Large quantities of matériel were abandoned by the enemy.

Perugia was entered by Eighth Army troops, which were encountering spotty resistance within the town. On both sides of the city, however, Allied troops advanced a considerable distance, an Allied communiqué said.

Eighth Army troops were wiping out nests of resistance inside the town. Despite the rain which interfered with the movement of the troops and transport, the Eighth Army advanced all along its front in the face of resistance at key points.

The Fifth Army advanced more than nine miles north of Grosseto, which is some 22 miles beyond Orbetello.

Perugia, 14th-century city and a provincial capital with a population of 88,500, has been more troublesome to Allied forces in Italy than any other town north of Rome.

Eighth Army troops pushed up to the city from the south and east and advanced elements cut the road to the west. The Germans sprinkled the ground southwest of the city with mines and covered the mine fields with harassing fire.

To the east of the city, German forces in the mountains appeared eager to avoid any serious fighting through armored reconnaissance.

The village of Ripa di Civitella d'Arno northeast of Perugia was captured by troops of an Indian division and considerable casualties were inflicted on the Germans when they attempted a counterattack.

Farther west, British troops reached the southern shore of Lake Trasimeno and approached the road along its western shore.

Citta della Pieve, where the Germans had offered strong resistance for two days, was bypassed by Eighth Army troops who headed for San Litorio to the northwest. Between Citta della Pieve and Perugia, the town of Panicale and the villages of Mungano, Catignone, and Cascina were cleared of the enemy.

Citta della Pieve has a population of 9,400 and Panicale 5,800.

Finland: Soviets Shell Viipuri; City's Fall Impends

Russian artillery shelled the Finnish seaport of Viipuri (Viborg) on June 20 from positions within sight of the city nine miles or less away. The capture of the city was reported near.

Red troops increased the speed of their offensive, Moscow advisers said, pouring through a 30-mile gap blown in the "wolf teeth" fortifications of the third and last series of Mannerheim Line defenses.

The reported travels of Finnish diplomats in Sweden suggested that the Baltic republic might again be seeking peace. Moscow, however, reported no peace overtures.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star said coastal defenses along the Gulf of Viipuri had collapsed and that the Red Army had defeated the 18th and 10th Finnish Infantry Brigades and the "Yellow Regiment" on the approaches to the city.

Soviet airmen and long-range artillery bombed and shelled Finnish ships attempting to flee the seaport, a radioast Soviet communiqué said. A London News Chronicle correspondent with the Russian troops declared spearheads of Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's forces were fighting in the city's suburbs.

The correspondent asserted that the Russians "shortly will be in a position to dictate terms" to the Finns.

A prediction that the Finnish Cabinet would be revamped came

from the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, which said Premier Edvin Linkomies and Finance Minister Vaino Tanner, the two men largely responsible for Finland's rejection of Soviet armistice terms three months ago, would retire. The paper did not name a possible successor to Mr. Linkomies, but said it would not be Dr. Juho K. Paasikivi, former Premier who flew to Moscow last March to receive Moscow's peace terms.

The Russian communiqué said Soviet airmen sank 16 ships in Viipuri Harbor, including six transports, and that one infantry unit alone killed 1,000 Finns. Soviet planes also made a heavy raid also on Kirkenes in northern Norway, a supply port for German divisions stationed in Finland.

Biak Island: U. S. Troops Take Strategic Ridge

An important ridge north of Mokmer air strip on Biak Island off Dutch New Guinea has been taken by the Americans fighting for control of the island.

A tank-supported attack June 17 overwhelmed the enemy's strong resistance to permit capture of the strategic high point.

Saipan: 300 Japanese Planes Felled in Big Battle

American carrier pilots and warship guns have destroyed an estimated 300 Japanese planes off Saipan to win the biggest Pacific air battle since Midway. A land advance has captured a vital air strip and sealed off the southern end of the island.

In heavy fighting lasting several hours, the offshore task force smashed a sustained Japanese aerial assault June 18. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said first information reported only one American vessel damaged.

With the land battle still raging to their north and southwest, Seabees began preparing the new landing beach. On the island, Saipan's southern coast—the first American air base within Japan's Central Pacific middle-defense arc. Its capture climaxed the long drive toward air bases strategically dominating the oceanic approaches to Tokyo.

Pushing through tangled cane-fields and swamps, American Marines and Army troops traversed the island on a wide front to reach Magicienne Bay on the east coast, 3½ miles from the western landing beach. In this 1½-mile advance since June 16, some Japanese forces were cut off in the area head of Nafautan Point, Saipan's southeastern extremity.

The Japanese aerial thrust included some planes apparently based on distant carriers and using near-by shore bases for shuttle landings, the United States communiqué said.

It added that systematic American bombing and strafing of airfields on Guam and Rota "sharply limited the effectiveness of the Japanese shuttle land fields. Designation of these two islands, approximately 100 miles south of Saipan, indicated enemy carriers were some distance from the Marianas.

American forces hold a five-mile-long coastal strip on the western shore, where they have expanded from their original beachhead at Agaña Point.

China: Japanese Push On In Hunan Drive

A Japanese drive pointed at the vital railway junction of Hengyang in lower Hunan Province has made still more progress, the Chinese High Command admitted, and it also acknowledged a sudden setback in Yunnan Province, far to the west, in the loss of Lungling on the Burma Road.

With three defended Changsha encircled and its position now appearing virtually hopeless, the Japanese main body which bypassed the city drove several miles beyond captured Chuchow, less than 75 miles northeast of the Canton-Hankow railway city of Hengyang. Protected columns of this offensive movement spread out east and west of the strategic railway.

Chuchow is about 25 miles southeast of Changsha. About the same distance to the southwest, enemy troops who captured Siangtan continued a rush to the west, but later were checked, the Chinese communiqué said.

India-Burma: Major Advance Scored by Allies

Parallel columns of British Imperial troops striking south from the Kohima toward Imphal have advanced 17 miles, the greatest single day of progress in the counteroffensive to knock the Japanese from the northeastern

Nazi Invasion Try Halted in '40

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that a German attempt to invade Britain in 1940 had been smashed before heavy concentrations of ships and troops were able to leave continental ports.

Mr. Churchill's statement came in response to a series of questions from the floor by Maj. Vyvyan Adams, who asked the Prime Minister if he could give the House details of a reported Nazi invasion attempt.

Mr. Churchill first said he had nothing to add to the Government's previous noncommittal replies, but when Major Adams asked whether "the enemy set in motion the apparatus of sea-borne invasion," the Prime Minister said:

"I do not quite know what is meant by setting in motion. Setting in motion in the sense of crossing the Channel, 'no,' but setting in motion in the sense of making very heavy concentrations of troops and ships to cross the Channel, 'yes.'"

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell then asked:

"I suppose he (the Prime Minister) could say that if such an invasion was made, at any rate it was unsuccessful?"

Mr. Churchill smiled and answered, "Yes."

"Did any of this shipping ever emerge from ports across the Channel?" Mr. Adams pressed.

"Not to my belief," the Prime Minister said. "A great deal of it was sunk in ports and then they changed their minds."

Score of Air Force 'Strangle' in Italy

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 20

This was the score of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces against enemy transportation in Italy prefacing the fall of Rome:

156 railroads and roads cut or blocked;

95 bridges destroyed and 198 damaged;

773 trucks cut;

21 locomotives destroyed and 21 damaged;

391 railroad cars demolished and 694 damaged;

10 tunnels bottled up and 28 partially blocked;

44 fuel and ammunition dumps destroyed;

48 buildings exploded or set on fire;

21 ships and small boats sunk and 44 damaged;

2,768 armored vehicles and motor transports demolished and 2,427 damaged.

This, says the War Department, is one phase of what it calls an "operation strangle" on German transportation.

India border regions, it was announced June 20.

The plunge narrowed to 29 miles the gap between forces fighting below Kohima and those advancing north from Imphal. The two strong points are 60 miles apart. Headquarters estimated 3,500 Japanese have been killed in this sector.

The southern push seized Mao Songmang, brushed the enemy aside in Tuptema, and continued to just west of Maram. Two other towns were taken, the invaders were cleared from the Naga Hills, and a large ordnance dump and 10 artillery pieces were seized.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters said.

U. S. Sub: Navy Reports Grayback Lost

Loss of the 1,475-ton United States submarine Grayback, carrying a personnel of 65 officers and men, presumably in operations against the Japanese in the Far Pacific, has been announced by the Navy Department in Washington.

Battle to Overthrow Vichy Started by French Patriots

Continued from Page 1

1940 armistice conditions which he has republished prominently.

Pierre Laval has kept in the background, but Marcel Déat, Minister of Labor, is the most active member of the Government to come out openly for the Nazis and against the Allies. In a public proclamation he said: "I am not neutral." He added:

"France is not a belligerent nor an ally of Germany in a formal clash of arms, Frenchmen must not take arms on one side or the other."

"But in this nonbelligerency to which I am reduced, I want to say I am not neutral. Were it possible I would fight in the ranks of the Waffen SS (Blackshirt Army formations)."

As nearest to it, M. Déat called meetings of a Pro-Nazi Paris group and it was voted that all join the militia of Joseph Darnand, pro-Nazi Minister of Security.

Neutrality Ignored

Fernand de Brion, who is Marshal Pétain's Ambassador to the German Commander in Paris through all the changes, also has failed to live up to the Pétain neutrality order.

He publicly exhorted the French Volunteer Legion to join the militia "against the Anglo-American invader and against foreign agents in the country."

The attitude of M. Déat and M. de Brion makes a clear-cut issue. Marshal Pétain's declarations are flouted by members of his own regime.

Henceforth the forces of resistance will be in open warfare with Vichy forces. The sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly with the forces of resistance.

Warning to Partisans

Vichy troops are in the same predicament as the armed forces already at the moment of political change. By their hesitancy they show that they are ready to shift allegiance. With Germans thickly occupying the interior at the time of a change the forces of resistance would risk annihilation by any premature general action.

Wide published and placarded is the general order by the occupation commander: All "Partisans"—which would include the entire force of resistance according to the German definition—will be executed under the armistice conditions if wearing the insignia of any organized armed force.

The Vichy Government itself is issuing instructions. Marshal Philippe Pétain persists in the hope that he can hold power until the turnover is complete. Thus he has ordered the nation to absolute neutrality in accordance with the

French Win Fame at Elba; Poles Share in Army Honors

Continued from Page 1

tion of Americans and British fighting alongside them.

When one met them in the field their morale was always ebulliently high. Under the command of Gen. Alphonse Juin, who led the French with such distinction in Tunisia, they have provided a splendid opening chapter to France's new military history.

Poles Share in Honors

Another magnificent contribution to the Allied effort that helped to bring about the present highly satisfactory situation in Italy has been that of the Poles to whose heavy losses the tumbled ruins of the Mt. Cassino Monastery will stand as a memorial for all time.

The Fifth Army alone has taken 21,000 prisoners since the offensive started a little more than a month ago and, with their casualties, the Germans lost a high, though undetermined, proportion of the forces with which they proposed to check the Allied advance.

Since their resistance was broken, however, they have made no attempt to commit large bodies of troops, but have concentrated on withdrawing what is left out of harm's way.

Have to Keep Going

The high-speed withdrawal of the Germans since they gave up Rome has not given the Allies an opportunity to pause or regroup. This would have been most welcome to formations which have been fighting hard since the current offensive began on the night of May 11-12.

Instead, they have had to keep on going to preserve the momentum of their drive. This has become an epic of military endurance since vehicles have had to press on day after day without opportunities for proper maintenance, and footslogging infantrymen in worn-out boots have had to be provided with fresh ones.

Opposition Limited

Since the occupation of Rome, they have not had a great deal of hard fighting to do because the opposition has been only that of limited German rearguards covering the retreat of the main Nazi forces.

At one place, Allied troops found

a town in possession of Italian Partisans who proudly claim to have prevented the Germans from carrying out demolitions of bridges.

Little Use of Artillery

It has been a singularly unnoisy advance in recent days because the troops have been moving too fast for the Fifth Army to make much use of artillery. The Germans are pulling out their guns toward prepared positions north of Florence, and by the time Allied guns can be brought up the enemy has withdrawn out of effective range.

Keeping tanks and other vehicles rolling all the time has made heavier demands on the maintenance units. But they have risen to the occasion so that the crew of a tank knocked out one day can, during the night, be provided with a fresh one, fully equipped and ready for the next morning. Particularly cited for outstanding work in this connection is the armored replacement group of the Eighth Army.

Plan in the House For Ex-Presidents

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—A plan to make former presidents voteless members-at-large of the Senate for life was offered in the House yesterday by Representative Gordon Canfield (R) of New Jersey, who said:

"Except for William H. Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson, and Harding, every President has survived his term long enough to have to face the problem of 'and now what?'—and without help from the people."

Under his proposal the ex-presidents who, Mr. Canfield noted, are "outstanding leaders of public opinion," would receive the same pay and allowances as a regular Senator.

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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS

Soviet Power Shatters Finn Defenses 'This IS the Army, Mr. Jones' Glider Pilot Tells of Invasion 'Pay-Off'

Continued from Page 1

surprised and overwhelmed their artillery had scarcely an opportunity to respond before it was knocked out.

The initial barrage lasted two hours, and shortly after 8 o'clock waves of Soviet infantry pressed forward, supported by tanks. The Finnish command had been misled apparently by the fact that on the eve of the decisive attack—June 9—Soviet artillery had opened up an intense destructive fire against specified objectives while under cover of the barrage, numerous Soviet scouting parties had crept forward to reconnoitre.

Apparently when the artillery opened up the next morning, June

10, it was some time before the Finns realized it was the real thing—they had expected a mere repetition of the previous day's performance—and did not discover their mistake until it was too late.

Positions Defended

Front Finnish positions were protected by extensive barbed-wire entanglements interlaced with mine fields followed by trenches. All this was under direct Soviet observation. But the chief defenses of this first line were over the brow of a slight ridge which shielded them from view of the Soviet positions.

It was along this depression that the main force of Soviet artillery fire had been concentrated and the effects were graphically visible. Soviet field artillery, which accompanied the infantry who often hauled it along on foot, had cleared clean paths through the barbed wire and the fire had been sufficiently intense to account for most mines, thereby enabling the infantry to advance with minimum losses.

It was only after the artillery and the first wave of infantry had swept through these gaps that the sappers followed along and made a clean job of mine clearing.

Battles Discussed

Soviet officers explained to me that the Finns are inferior to the Germans in fire-power and where German fortification systems rely very largely on their artillery, the Finns try to compensate for a lack of heavy guns by multiplying their barbed wire entanglements, mine fields, and other obstacles to tanks and infantry.

Even so the battle by this first line had evidently been intense and in the sector near the coast a thick pine forest had been completely devastated so that only bare trunks remained standing with all their branches sheared off by shell fragments.

Starting at 8 o'clock June 10,

the Russian offensive soon overran the Finnish front lines. Finnish prisoners spoke particularly of the intensity and effectiveness of Russian mortar fire, especially the rocket-propelled missiles of the famous but mysterious "katyusha" which dazed many of the prisoners.

After breaching their first line, the Finns fell back on their second defense line which follows the winding northern bank of the Raivola River—an excellent water barrier guarding its approaches. But here, too, the Finns proved no match for the Russian artillery and infantry.

This second Finnish defense line is generally regarded as a new Mannerheim Line—it is said that after their occupation of the Karelian Isthmus in 1941 the Finns decided that the old Mannerheim Line, which had been largely demolished in the course of the 1940 operations, was too near Viipuri for comfort and in order to attain more depth and maneuverability they decided to build their new Mannerheim Line some 20 miles farther south, and it was here they concentrated their main fortification efforts.

The approaches to this main line were well guarded by bridgeheads across the river which commanded the main highway and rail approaches. Here as distinct from the first front line fortifications where the strong points were entirely timbered, this second line included thick concrete pill boxes never more than 50 meters apart and interconnected by a continuous system of deep trenches neatly timbered with spruce and pine logs.

Pill Boxes Guarded

The pill boxes were capped with heavy German-made steel shields capable of withstanding direct hits from anything up to 210 millimeter shells.

Finding that it would be overcostly to force the coastal sector of this line by a frontal attack, the Red Army carefully groped for the weakest sector and on June 15 selected the wooded region between Metsäkylä—coastal sector—and Vankhasaka for their main thrust. This time the job required a day and a half. Despite the topographical advantage of the Finnish positions located along the high river bank, the Soviet artillery thoroughly plowed up the intended sector.

Apparently this was the main Finnish defense area.



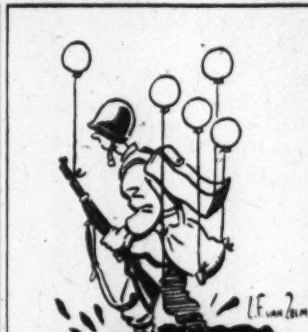
SUGGESTION:—WHY NOT PUT A PIANO IN EVERY TENT?



SUGGESTION:—COULDN'T WE HAVE BUGLES THAT DON'T BLOW TIL 9 A.M.?



SUGGESTION:—WHY NOT SUPPLY ELECTRIC FANS TO KEEP FEET COOL ON 20 MI. HIKES?



SUGGESTION:—COULDN'T BALLOONS BE FURNISHED TO MAKE PACKS LIGHTER?

By a Staff Artist

G. I. Joes Urged to 'Sound Off' And Maybe Get Commendation

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20 (AP)—Dear G. I. Joe: If you see something in the Army you don't like and think should be changed, put it in writing and you'll get a thorough hearing.

That is the substance of a precedent-shattering War Department decree which probably would have such erstwhile military autocrats as Napoleon, the Kaiser, and Caesar dumbfounded.

It means that a buck private not only can criticize the work of a colonel or a general without leading in the guardhouse for insubordination, but might even get himself a commendation or promotion if his suggestions are adopted.

The plan was approved just two months ago by the War Department and now is in effect in the country's nine service commands. The first trickle of suggestions and "constructive gripes" is coming from officers and men alike.

The system is labeled the War Department Program of Suggestions and Awards and is an offshoot of a similar year-old program for civilian employees.

It works like this: An Army drill sergeant in a Virginia boot camp, for example, objects to current drill methods, theories or practices. He puts his objections on a prepared form, adds his suggestions for drill revision and explains exactly what benefits he thinks would be derived from the change.

The idea is submitted to his camp suggestion committee after the sergeant's name is removed from the form to insure anonymity of the author and unprejudiced consideration.

The board, composed of representative army officers and occasionally civilian employees reads the idea, discusses it, and either rejects or accepts it on the spot or relays it to higher authorities for more expert opinion.

If the idea is rejected, the sergeant is informed in detail why it was rejected. If it is accepted, the committee recommends to the appropriate officers that the changes be made. The sergeant receives an award after the changes are accomplished.

The program was extended to servicemen because it has proven so successful among civilian employees that millions of dollars in savings will result from more efficient job handling and other economies.

Some idea of what results can be expected may be gained from these typical civilian employee accomplishments:

Suggestion: Why not bore holes in the bottom of the rear seat of the jeep so that rain water will drain out and prevent the seat cushion from deteriorating?

Result: Adoption by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance as standard for all jeeps and payment to C. W. Maxey, of Richmond, Va., of \$250.

Suggestion: Why not put a mirror on the end of a stick to use in checking condition of railroad rails, thus obviating much tedious back-breaking labor?

Result: Adoption at New Cumberland, Pa., military reservation and recommended payment of \$10 to worker suggesting it.

About 15 per cent of civilian employee ideas eventually are adopted, Third Service Command officials find.

Political Planks for World Group

Demanded of Parties by Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—The Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace and the New York City League of Women Voters are out today with demand on the Democratic and Republican parties for clear-cut statements favoring an international organization to keep the peace of the world. The Women's Action Committee represents more than 5,000,000 women and the New York City league of Women Voters is the strongest organization of this kind here.

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To Seek Hearings

"A committee composed of Mrs. Robert Low Bacon of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. George Fielding Eliot of New York, will seek a hearing in Chicago this week with the Republican Resolutions Committee to present its plank for consideration," Mrs. Whitehouse said. "Both women are sponsors

Continued from Page 1

swiped another, and took off his tail. When he crashed to a stop with only 20 feet of fuselage left, Pilot McCann, three others, and a jeep emerged—unhurt.

Behind Nazi Lines

With this amazing experience behind, they joined others. They found themselves in the enemy's lines far from the expected rendezvous. For a whole day they went unmolested through French villages, enjoying themselves. They killed Germans and fraternized with the people. "It was fun," Lieutenant McCann said simply. "The day after the invasion the Germans counter-attacked."

They stormed the isolated contingent, killed or captured most. Lieutenant McCann and two others escaped. Lieutenant McCann picked up a grenade left ostentatiously at a hedgehog. He now thinks it was a booby trap. He gave it to the others while he went to the next hedgehog. It exploded, killed both his companions. Lieutenant McCann was left alone. The Germans were hot on his trail.

Lieutenant McCann, who is 22, and comes from Baltimore, Md., spent the next six days in tall grass under the window of a French farmhouse with the Germans sniping at him. He had a Garand rifle and 88 rounds of ammunition when he started. At the

Nazis Reach Fantasy On Robot Bombings

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 20—Fantastic German propaganda radiocasts about the effects of the bombardment of Southern Britain by pilotless aircraft have reached new heights of absurdity.

"The first refugees from England have arrived on the French and Belgian coast," the Berlin Radio said last night.

The Nazi broadcasters neglected to mention that, oddly enough, the "refugees" were armed with all the implements of modern war and were accompanied by mighty sea and air armadas.

end eight rounds were left. The Germans showed no disposition to rush him.

His French 'Not So Good'

One day an old French peasant woman came out and milked a cow in the line of fire. When he tried to urge her to help, he cried, "Non, Non, Non, before he could speak, Lieutenant McCann caught some water the second day in his steel helmet. He had two feet to roam in, he says, and "the Germans kept pecking at me," Lieutenant McCann remembered

a slip a friend gave him just before the flight. "This may save you." It was a list of French phrases.

He tried them on the old woman with his Baltimore accent. "Non, Non, Non!" Then he tried "Je vous payerai" (I will pay you).

After a while, that got him a bowl of fresh milk. But the next morning the Germans were still shooting. He raised his offer for help from 2,000 francs to 5,000 francs (\$100) and the peasant woman finally brought an American patrol which rescued him and captured a group of Germans. Somewhat grimly he recalls how the old woman got her money.

That's his story. He told it quietly and without embellishment as we steamed away on the wonder ship Robert E. Peary from the wonder seacoast.

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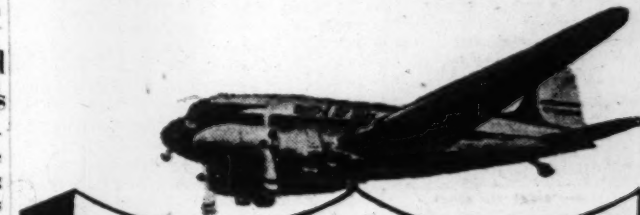
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POLITICAL PLANKS FOR WORLD GROUP

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Girl Zoologist Goes Shopping For Jungles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

When the boys return who have been penetrating the leafy green fastnesses of the jungles in which much of this war has been fought, Jocelyn Crane will be one of the few women at home with whom they will be able to talk shop—jungle shop. As a matter of fact, this tall blonde with keen gray eyes and a reputation as an expert zoologist, is also an experienced judge of jungles. She has just returned from a three months' jungle shopping spree. She traveled more than 10,000 miles by everything from dug-out canoes to the most modern planes, searching for a desirable jungle as we might for a desirable apartment.

Any old jungle wouldn't do. It had to be very special—not too dry, too high, or too wet; she couldn't use one that had been badly burned, nor yet one that was flooded part of the year. There must be an abundance of animal life. And above all, it had to be the perfect location for a biological station. For Jocelyn Crane had been sent out to determine the best Venezuelan jungle in which to establish a central station for the New York Zoological Society's proposed expedition to South America, a venture made possible through the generosity of the Creole Petroleum Corporation.

Trained by Dr. Beebe

Of course, all this might not have happened if Miss Crane had not been Research Zoologist of the New York Zoological Society, Department of Tropical Research, which department is under the direction of Dr. William Beebe. Her wide experience on expeditions of the New York Zoological Society since 1930 to Central America, Panama, British West Indies, and South America as a member of Dr. Beebe's staff, fitted her remarkably for this task—one of no mean moment for a young woman.

On this journey she also arranged for scientific lectures and exhibits in Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, besides continuing her own pet research on the life and habits of the fiddler crab. She has watched fiddlers dance in mud or sand on beaches from Long Island to Venezuela.

"I think I wanted to be a zoologist—from the time I watched my first caterpillar and wondered



why it acted the way it did." Miss Crane recalled with her vivid smile. "Before I graduated from Smith College in 1930 it was all settled so far as I was concerned. I centered all my energies on zoology. Besides I had been reading William Beebe as far back as I could remember and knew I wanted to be a field zoologist." When Dr. Beebe went to Bermuda to study marine life there from his famous bathysphere, Miss Crane was in the midst of it all, peering out at strange fish from the interior of the great ball 1150 feet below the surface of the water, though at that time she was just on trial. This recent visit to South America now completes her 17th expedition.

Studied Animal Colors

"Months before Pearl Harbor our Venezuelan expedition was organized," Miss Crane continued, "and we established our base at Caripito, just southwest of Trinidad, where we were guests of the Creole Petroleum Corporation. The expedition also had the generous support of the Trustees of the Zoological Society as well as the Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations. It was in Caripito that we did our color photography in 1942, working on such problems as the relation of animals of the Atlantic and the Pacific; why animals are one color and not another. We



pried into their habits and life histories, and tried to discover what kind of things go on in their heads. We get plenty of surprises, too, and often have to begin all over again."

Urged to tell more about her experiences in the jungles of her acquaintance, Miss Crane started me by her unbounded enthusiasm for them. "A jungle is about the most wonderful place in the world. It is a friendly place—beautiful, full of life, peace, and a great sense of security. It always makes me think of a well regulated community—even though some things do eat other things. It's orderly, if you know what I mean." My agreement with this statement was naturally vague, but then my jungle experiences have been strictly limited.

Ate Grubs and Snails

"You can eat anything in a jungle that you can catch with your two hands except frogs and toads. They should be skinned first," she added. "Young grubs are delicious, particularly toasted. You know if you're interested, there are many recipes available for cooking jungle food. I've read heaps of them. One I remember sounded particularly good. It was used by the Bantus in South Africa who trap and roast termites on stones in the hot sun. They taste just like peanuts and are delicious. I tried them on my last trip. They just seem strange to us because we've never eaten them."

"The Romans had a way of cooking snails—which abound in jungles. They soaked them in milk until the snails were so full of milk they couldn't get back into their shells, then cooked them. But in the jungle you can just as well eat them raw, and you'd be glad to, have them, specially land snails."

Referring to the popularity of "Life in the Jungle," an exhibition still on view at the Bronx Zoo, Miss Crane reiterated that she did not have to be afraid of nine-tenths of the things in the

jungle. Much you are told about things you must fear is false. For instance, you are told to look out for snakes. You have to look hard to find them. There are few poisonous snakes in the jungle, and you may go for days without seeing any at all. Wild animals are practically nonexistent. Besides if you don't molest them, they won't attack you."

A few years ago Miss Crane spent a vacation alone in Iraq. She settled down in a rest house in a village called Shaqlawah, a

N. H. League Finds Good Markets For Many Home Craftsmen

By Elizabeth Yates
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How to encourage people to utilize spare moments and turn every talent to good account might sum up much of the work of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. Of the League's 1,300 contributing members, 800 are producing and among them the greater number are women doing their work at home to help the family budget, to send children to college and, these days, to buy War Bonds that will insure the future. Some of the producing members make a business of their work, but many use their spare time, and the craft work they do is in addition to their household and family cares.

The things made are the things which come most easily to a woman, almost as by-products of homemaking: cakes, candies and goodies of all kinds, hooked and braided rugs, aprons and mittens and sweaters, bags and dollies and pin cushions. "Yarbs" from many a sweet-scented corner in a farm-

house garden find their way into specialty stores in cities. Baskets made from willow withes gathered near the marshy overflow of a brook and pottery articles made from clay dug from the ground of southern or eastern New Hampshire and mixed with a small amount of New Jersey clay sell wherever handwork is valued.

One member of the League dresses dolls in traditional New Hampshire costumes, another makes small stuffed animals out of gay bits of calico, and animals and dolls have buyers waiting for them as fast as they can be produced. Whatever the individual bent or talent, the League is always ready to advise and market the product. The League conducts 31 classes in different localities throughout the state and teachers' salaries are paid in part by a Federal grant and in part by the students' fees of 25 cents for each hour of instruction. Before entering, a student must agree to give eight hours to a class and to send the finished work to one of the League shops for sale; then, all but 20 per cent of the price goes to the worker, 18 per cent of this going to the shop that sold the article; the rest to the League.

Encourage Originality

In this way the League endeavors to promote good production—urging people to make their own original designs but helping them to see the difference between artistry and the commonplace, helping to bring out the true creative instinct inherent in every one. Contemporary designs are always popular and the development of them is encouraging, while historical patterns—loved because of association or tradition—are readily adapted to suit individual tastes or the medium employed.

An inmate of a county home, whose fingers were always busy crocheting, became a member of the League. After a little instruction, which was more in the nature of awakening her to the possibilities of her talent than anything else, she crocheted a large tablecloth which was promptly sold to a New York department store. Mr. Alon Bement, Acting Director of the League, likes to tell of the day when that woman received her check for \$40. It was the first money she had seen in a long time, but it was far more than that—it was the promise of activity and usefulness to one who had thought they were over.

Demand Increases

Since the war, the department stores and specialty shops in large cities have become ready customers for this native handwork. The lack of materials and the conversion of factories to more essential work has shut off many of the channels through which stores have formerly bought, but these native things that come from the soil or the woods or the backs of farm animals are not curtailed; and the work is done by people who still have a little time to give to such tasks and a great appreciation for its monetary return.

Tressa Nelson of Center Strafford, in need of funds to help her daughter who had just entered college, remembered the homely old saw that there was always something near at hand which could be turned to good account. She commenced making dress ornaments and pins, not from any rare or costly material but from hemlock and tamarack cones, walnut husks, beechnut burrs, ferns, seeds and pods gathered from woods and fields and byways near her home. Mounted on wooden backs and enameled with a variety of colors, the plaques were first sold by the League in 1937 and have been one of its best selling articles ever since, having gone to every state in the Union and to many foreign countries.

A corner of Mrs. Nelson's kitchen became her workshop and her husband lent her a hand in gathering materials and with some of the carpentry. Pin money sent more than one child to college during the ensuing years, but Mrs. Nelson concludes her success story modestly when she says, "The sale of these pins enabled us to help our children through college, but it didn't do the trick alone. I must emphasize the fact that we helped them to help themselves."

From making pins out of roadside materials to weaving some of the finest woollens in the country may seem a wide step, but under the spreading canopy of the League it is easily made. Alice Varney Jones, sister of the well-known stage designer, elected to spend her life on the farm where she was born in Union, New Hampshire. Weaving is no spare time activity for her but an occupation with a good pecuniary return. She is at her loom six or seven hours a day and has become a foremost tweed weaver. Some of her woollens are imported from the Shetlands, but a great many of them are from the backs of New Hampshire sheep. Mr. Bement wears a suit whose cloth came from her loom before it went to a very excellent tailor. An evident joy shines from the eyes of these craft workers and peace abides in their faces, for it is good to know that things useful and beautiful can be made by the linking of ideas with the work of hands and that no talent, no matter how small, need remain unused.

'Co-ordinated Attacks' by Yanks Explain Big Success in France

By Mallory Brown
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 20—

Just a fortnight after their first invasion landing, the American forces have brought Cherbourg under artillery fire and are pressing northward rapidly on a broad front with good prospects of seizing this vital port soon.

Overcoming handicaps of recent bad weather which has hindered unloading of the beaches, and made close air support difficult if not impossible, the Americans have now only cut off the Cotentin (Cherbourg) Peninsula entirely, but widened the breach they have driven through the German armies and consolidated their positions in the south.

Allied strategy has been notably successful in keeping the bulk of the enemy's forces engaged further east and preventing him from reinforcing sufficiently the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Today's Headquarters communiqué emphasizes the fact that it is "co-ordinated attacks" which are carrying the Yanks forward along the northern front. This means that not only the United States 8th Division but other American elements not yet identified are engaged.

Artillery in Action

The fact that the Port of Cherbourg has now been brought under artillery fire also implies that the Americans have been able to bring up fairly heavy artillery—probably 155 mm. "Long Toms."

Normal artillery equipment of an infantry division is limited to 105 mm. guns, and these are hardly sufficient to shell Cherbourg even from the closest point at Briquebec.

In their advance the Americans have had to conquer every conceivable type of difficult terrain. Beginning with floods in wide areas of marshy ground, they have had to cope with innumerable small streams in their drive to Carant and beyond.

When the offensive turned northward, more rivers were encountered and now the battle is being fought on the rolling hills leading up to the high plateau, which constitutes the northern tip of the Cotentin Peninsula, the terrain still to be covered before Cherbourg is taken.

They are negotiating a formidable combination of rocky granite ledges and steep slopes, with broken pasture land and orchards bounded by high hedges and stone walls.

Oak forests and apple trees make the going particularly difficult.

Escape by Sea Difficult

German troops cut off in Cherbourg Peninsula are understood to comprise elements of three German divisions. It is unlikely that any of these are at full strength, though their numbers may be increased by the permanent garrison at Cherbourg.

It is thought extremely unlikely at Supreme Headquarters that any considerable number of enemy forces have been or will be able to escape by sea.

One of the most encouraging elements in the situation around Cherbourg is that the Germans do not appear to possess much artillery.

According to observers who recently visited this front, strong Allied artillery fire has drawn only a weak return from the enemy during the past few days.

Call for Break With Franco Due for Post-Recess Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A sizzling diplomatic problem may be handed to the White House and State Department sometime after Congress reconvenes around Aug. 1. It's the resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington, calling on the President to break off diplomatic relations with "Nazi-Falangist Spain" and to send all possible military aid to the "Republican guerrilla armies" of Spain.

Even though the House rejects the measure as touching on subjects better handled by the State Department, the Coffee measure may easily become a popular cause with liberals both within and without Congress. What is more, the Allies' great military successes may strengthen the position of the resolution's supporters by undermining any contention that the Allies now need to be careful about alienating or offending Madrid.

In introducing his resolution, Mr. Coffee told the House that the Underground Republican forces in Spain were going to oust the Franco forces in time and that the United Nations could further their fight against Germany by sending arms and ammunition to these Spanish Partisans. It is his belief that the world's democracies can both aid their own cause and win friends in a future Spain by helping these Spanish Republicans.

"The men of the Spanish Underground mean business," he told the House. "They are tired of Fascism and they propose to fight Hitler with or without the blessing of any other nation—even if some United Nations leaders see fit to praise the Fascist Franco in public."

Issue Brought Into Open

Mr. Coffee added that when "the Republican uprising in Spain begins," it will be their duty to welcome the long-suffering republicans to the aid of Spain to our camp as Allies and to extend to them our full aid in their fight against the common enemy."

While there seems little prospect that Congress would pass the measure, there appears to be a good possibility that it will accomplish one of Mr. Coffee's purposes, that of bringing the question of continued United States recognition of the Franco Government into the open. It is recognized that the resolution is seen here as further evidence of the mesh of troubles which is winding itself around the present Fascist-inspired regime in Spain. Even though the resolution is rejected in committee or beaten on the floor of the House, it is expected to bring additional publicity to Franco. And this is just what Mr. Coffee wants, since he told the House yesterday that "in making this resolution, I urge debate and consideration of testimony both for and against the course it advocates."

Action Looms in N. Y. Probe Of Legislative 'Kick-Backs'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—Shrouded in the veil of secrecy attending grand-jury investigations, the inquiry ordered by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey into legislative spending is "proceeding satisfactorily," according to persons in a position to know today.

The first public exposé is expected to come on June 26, however, when Surrogate Roy M. Page, formerly Republican State Senator, goes on trial in Kingston to answer charges of grand larceny in accepting "kick-backs" from persons for whom he obtained legislative employment while he was in the upper House of the Legislature. Mr. Page's attorney is Daniel H. Prior, who has sought to inspect the indictment as a prelude to a motion for dismissal of the indictment, which contains 61 counts.

Application for inspection of the indictment was made by Mr. Prior before Justice Gilbert V. Schenck of the State Supreme Court, June 17, and was opposed by Hiram C. Todd, Special Prosecutor named by Governor Dewey when he succeeded John T. Delaney, Democrat, who began the investigation, originated by the O'Connell Democratic organization here.

Mr. Todd, in opposing Mr.

Kentucky Record Budget Raises Pay of Teachers

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 20 (AP)—

Kentucky will operate under a record budget of \$63,142,050 for the next two years. The measure calling for a \$5,000,000 annual increase in school funds, which will give teachers an average raise of \$21 a month became law June 18 with the signature of Gov. Simeon Willis.

Democratic majorities in both Houses of the Assembly opposed the Republican Governor's budget proposals throughout the regular 60-day session. A compromise was reached after two special sessions which lasted 30 days.

Polish Barszcz Takes Time

By Grace Humphrey
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most delicious items in the Polish menu is barszcz. It is good at any season, but especially good in winter when its deep, deep red color makes it the more inviting. It is good in a Warsaw restaurant, in a railroad station, in a Krakow apartment, in the manor house of some great estate. Its slightly acid taste, in combination with Polish meals, is particularly welcome to American palates.

Barszcz is always served at Christmas Eve supper, at Easter luncheon, at all formal receptions and balls.

An American housekeeper visiting in Poland never fails to ask how this marvelous soup is made, and is agliss to learn that it takes 12 days. How does a restaurant manage, when it is on the menu, to always have it? Go into the kitchen and you'll see a long shelf with 12 earthenware bowls. Each morning the last one is lifted down to be used that day, the eleven remaining are moved along one space, and a new lot is started. This is the Polish way of making it.

Beets, the Base

Wash 15 medium-size beets on them in half, and put on the bottom of your bowl or kettle (glass or earthenware, not metal). Boil some water, let it cool till lukewarm, and pour it over the beets till it covers them by two inches. Cover the bowl with cheesecloth and keep it in a warm place—in summer, in a sunny window; in winter, on a kitchen shelf.

The fermentation of the beets, which goes on very slowly, is the same as in sauerkraut or dill pickles. In 12 days (occasionally a little less time is required) you will find a mould on the surface of the water—the signal that the liquid is ready. Taste it. If it is sour, good. If it should taste bitter, throw it away at once. Skim off the mould, decant carefully into glass jars, and place in the refrigerator where it will keep for two or three weeks.

Even in Poland some good housewives find 12 days too long a time to plan ahead for soup, and have worked out a method for making barszcz in only a week. Follow the directions given above, and after the lukewarm water is poured in, place on the top a third of a loaf of sour rye bread, cut in half, to hasten fermentation. But the best cooks insist that the longer method gives a result worth waiting for.

Seven days or 12 days, the sour

liquid is now ready, and you can start. The foundation is a good broth: into two quarts of boiling water put a pound of beef with some bones; after 20 minutes add salt, two carrots, celery, half a parsnip, one large yellow onion, some dried mushrooms (or fresh mushrooms, cut into pieces and sautéed in butter).

Second Kettle Needed

Wash and pare eight beets, cut into thin slices and put into a second kettle. Pour over them three or four cups of cold water and let it come to a boil. Take off the cover of the kettle, turn the heat down so that it will simmer—until the beets are tender. Lift out the beet slices, strain the broth into this and add two or three cups of the sour liquid. Add sugar to taste, a dash of pepper if you like, and let it just come to a boil. Taste it thoughtfully. If it should not be sour enough, add a little lemon juice, which will deepen the color. If your barszcz looks pale, grate onto a sieve two raw beets and pour the soup over them.

With barszcz you should serve hot uszka ("little ears" is the exact translation), small triangles of dough with the most delicious filling made of leftover meat, mushrooms and minced onion. Or if that is too much work for a busy American, serve tiny sausages, or little rolls or pancakes, stuffed with chopped meat or cottage cheese.

"But, Halina," I asked one of my Polish refugees in New York, "was the barszcz I had at your house really twelve-day soup? or even seven-day?"

Modern Method

"No," she confessed hesitatingly, "but life is so different in your America. Instead of four servants I have a full-time job and a wee kitchenette—with no barszcz shelf! So I've had to experiment to find short cuts that make it possible to serve barszcz to our guests—not so good as at home, but still good, you'll agree. How do I make it?"

"I buy a pound of beef, or beef and pork, or half a pound if my points are low, and cook it with what bones I can wheedle from the butcher. The vegetables come all prepared, diced, in a cellophane bag. I pare the beets and cook them whole in cold water, with a tablespoonful of dried currants added to give the sweet and sour taste; when tender I slice them and cut into narrow slivers. Then I add the strained beef broth, with salt, a dash of sugar, and lemon juice—it's hard to tell you how much lemon juice; add a bit at a time and keep tasting. I bring it just to a boil and serve very hot, with toasted crackers or hot mashed potatoes.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

No Matter Where, by Helen Hiatt. (E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. \$3.00.)

This is the far-seeing, intimate report of a world-minded young American whose exciting experiences during the past 10 years contribute much to an understanding of how we can build a better world. Not by any means the least exciting were her achievements as N. B. C. correspondent. From her first day at Geneva, through many adventures in France, Italy, Germany, Spain and United States, Miss Hiatt found warm friendships everywhere and discovered that many young people in different countries want the same kind of world that we want. She tells her story largely in terms of these friendships, which somehow seem to become our friendships, too. In its present state, the world needs more Helen Hiatts. But since there is only one, we hope that everyone will read her book, and accept her challenge.

Shipyard Diary of a Woman Welder, by Augusta H. Clawson. (Penguin Books, Inc. 25c.) Miss Clawson had the title, and

she was game enough to go out and learn, the hard way, what she needed to know to fulfill the obligations it imposed. Here's the title: Special Agent, Training Women for War Production, in the Vocational Division of the U. S. Office of Education. She became a welder in the shipyards, concealing her official identity and going through the training and the jobs as any other worker would. She loved it! What she learned on the job has made it possible to iron out many of the problems that faced these women workers. Many labor problems, too, might be greatly simplified if more people could see as clearly as Miss Clawson did when she wrote, "There is no 'working class' here. They are just people working."

A Fitting Habitation, by Agnes Rothery. (Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.75.)

Almost everybody has dreamed of fixing up an unpromising old place into something habitable and beautiful—but some of the projects this author and her professor husband blithely undertook may make the average dream look

merely pale and uninteresting. Some will enjoy this light-hearted, humorous tale of their varied and sometimes unconventional adventures from a distance of safe detachment. Others may take new courage and say, "If they can do it, why can't we?" If you belong in this latter group, remember that we've warned you—you read this book at your own risk!

Complete Home Care of Your Family Wardrobe, by Constance Talbot. (Arcos Publishing Co. \$2.75.)

A few sentences could never do justice to this publication! The best we can do is to quote from its colorful jacket: "Answers 2,900 questions on Repair, Re-use, Re-make, Cleaning, and Remodeling of Home Textiles. Short Cuts of Experts Presented in Detail. Illustrated with over 300 Pictures. Indexed for Instant Reference. Streamlined with 58 Pages of Charts and Checklists. . . . Saves Time, Work, Money, Materials." And it looks to be just the thing to help a busy homemaker get things done.

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Removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain, glass, sinks, and more. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside's Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Judge Denies Acquittal Plea In Plot Trial

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Judge Edward C. Eicher today denied a defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal for the 29 defendants in the mass sedition conspiracy trial.

Judge Eicher announced the decision at the opening of today's session. The trial, now in its 10th week, still is in the preliminary testimony stage.

Defense attorneys based their arguments largely on the Supreme Court's recent Hartzel decision. In that case the tribunal reversed the conviction of Elmer Hartzel under the 1917 Espionage Act on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove "specific intent" to impair the morale of the armed forces through circulation of pamphlets.

In the present trial, the 29 defendants are accused of conspiring among themselves and with Nazi officials in Germany to undermine the morale of the armed forces and to set up a Nazi type of government here.

Judge Eicher said a reading and re-reading of the Hartzel decision led him to the conclusion that the Supreme Court had in mind "independent publications by citizens, without any association with foreign sources."

If those same publications were circulated and distributed "against a background of foreign inspiration" that, the court said, was "quite another thing."

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School-Lunch Plan Is Assured By House Vote

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Continuation of the school lunch program was virtually assured June 19 as the House concurred in a Senate amendment to the agriculture appropriation bill providing \$50,000,000 for this purpose.

The House also approved a \$12,500,000 fund for incentive payments for the harvesting of seeds of grasses and legumes.

It accepted 183 to 132 a Senate amendment boosting from \$258,470 to \$283,470 the fund for eradication of barberry, a shrub bearing a fungus that attacks wheat. The additional \$25,000 would be used in central and eastern areas of Washington State.

The House also approved 255 to 80 a Senate amendment providing salary increases for veterinarians and law assistants in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The House also agreed to a Senate proposal to spend \$1,000,000, without matching by state and private owners, for prevention and suppression of forest fires.

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Taylor's Lead in Idaho Now Cut to 196 Votes

BOISE, Idaho, June 20 (AP)—Four missing precincts became available with completion of the Owyhee County canvass yesterday and the results cut Glen Taylor's lead over Senator D. Worth Clark for the Democratic senatorial nomination to 196 votes.

The new totals on the basis of 815 of Idaho's 845 precincts give Taylor 10,702 and Clark 10,506 votes.

Home After 84 Air Missions G. O. P. Gets Assurance That Dewey Will Accept



Maj. Walker Mahurin, His Mother, and Sister
Left to right: Mrs. Guy Mahurin, mother of the hero, Maj. Walker "Bud" Mahurin, and Mrs. Margaret Truitt, his sister, discussing his adventures in European combat, where he was successful in downing 21 enemy planes.

Indiana Hero of 84 Missions Praises Air-Force Teamwork

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 20 (AP)—Individualism is gone in the Air Forces, and teamwork is rapidly taking its place in successful combat, observes one of the nation's highest-ranking fighter pilots, Maj. Walker "Bud" Mahurin of this city.

Interviewed while on leave at his home, the Major said his total of 21 enemy planes would not have been possible without the co-operation, and co-ordinated efforts of his fellow fliers.

This holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, the Silver Star, and a number of Oak Leaf Clusters in lieu of additional medals praised the exemplary war records made by fellow pilots with

Speedy Payment on Contracts Gains Headway in Congress

Continued from Page 1

over whether or not the Comptroller General, Lindsay Warren, should have the power to veto settlements. An attempt to recommit the bill on this issue failed yesterday 189 to 20.

Believing that contract termination would be unduly delayed if the Comptroller General had to approve each and every settlement, the House has agreed with the Senate that the better way to assure fair settlement is to provide heavy penalties for fraud. It has even gone further than the Senate and recommended an additional penalty of 25 per cent of

any sum sought to be obtained by fraud, even though never received.

The House bill as passed yesterday provides for an office of contract settlements and a \$12,000-a-year director to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

It also provides that a manufacturer with a terminated war contract get 100 per cent payment for all items completed when the agreement is ended; that he be paid 90 per cent of the labor and materials costs on unfinished items immediately, with the other 10 per cent subject to negotiation.

The major difference between the House and Senate bills centers on the procedure to be followed in appealing decisions of the War Contracts Board. The Senate would permit appeal to either the Appeals Board or the Court though not permitting an Appeals Board decision to be reviewed by the Court. The House bill would permit review of an Appeals Court decision.

The urgent need for getting contract legislation on the books was highlighted today by the Army's order cutbacking the production of 50 caliber machine guns for plane mounting between 10 and 15 per cent. The plants where the cutbacks go into effect are under War Department policy the highest cost producers. Col's Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford, Conn., took a 40 per cent reduction for that reason, it was learned.

38 Police Dismissed In Labor Dispute

JACKSON, Miss., June 20 (AP)—Joel D. Holden, Police Chief, dismissed 38 members of the 53-man Jackson police force yesterday after they refused to resign from an American Federation of Labor Union but the officers declined to turn in their badges, asserting they would continue law enforcement.

Mr. Holden, declaring he was acting for Mayor Walter A. Scott and the City Commission, told the officers union membership would conflict with state laws and municipal ordinances governing the Police Department.

"You are from this moment merely private citizens," the Chief said, adding that any attempts by them to make arrests would place them "in contempt as impersonating an officer." Mr. Holden said about 30 volunteer police would be assigned beats.

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WABASH RAILROAD

T. M. HAYES, Pers. Traffic Mgr., St. Louis
C. J. SAYLES, Genl. Frt. Traffic Mgr., St. Louis

LET'S ALL DIG DOWN AND DO OUR BEST!

SOLDIERS, Sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen are slugging it out with the Axis. They are standing between you and the tyrants who intended to enslave you and your children.

Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen are asking you to dig down and do your best during the Fifth War Loan Campaign... June 12 to July 8.

You are going to do more than before, aren't you?

WABASH RAILROAD

T. M. HAYES, Pers. Traffic Mgr., St. Louis
C. J. SAYLES, Genl. Frt. Traffic Mgr., St. Louis

Continued from Page 1

on the other, realizes that when any one of them expresses an opinion as to what Mr. Dewey is going to do politically, that is the opinion Mr. Dewey wants to have expressed.

How They Define It

Mr. Sprague put it to the correspondents this way in opening his first press conference after arrival:

"We are here as representatives of the New York Republican voters and the New York Republican organization to draft Dewey for the Presidential nomination, and in our opinion, when he is nominated, he will, as any other true American would do in the circumstances, come to the convention and accept the nomination—and in November he will be elected to the Presidency."

Today campaign headquarters to promote the nomination of the man who still is not an admitted candidate have been officially installed in commodious rooms in the tower floor of the main convention hotel and they are the center of intense political activity.

Technically, as Mr. Sprague is wont to describe them, they are called the "New York State Republican Headquarters," but "Dewey Headquarters" would be shorter and no less accurate.

It All Spells One Thing

Mr. Sprague would have it, of course, that he and Mr. Jaekle and Mr. Brownell are in Chicago at this early date to promote the draft of Mr. Dewey, not to promote the nonexistent candidacy of Mr. Dewey—but while politicians may think they have to be coy, correspondents are under no such compulsion, and however you spell it, it means the same thing.

And in fact, Mr. Sprague is not being great in selling his idea to most of the early arrivals—about 100 of the delegates are now in the course of settling in for the resolutions committee meetings which begin June 21—that there is an "overwhelming demand" for a Dewey nomination.

Seven Factors Cited

He offers these seven factors in his presentation:

1. Eighty-five of the 93 New York delegates were elected without opposition. Ninety-two of the 93—all but Stanley Isaacs of New York City—are for the draft of Governor Dewey.
2. In 1942 Mr. Dewey won the Governorship by more than 647,000 votes, giving the State a Republican governor the first time in 20 years.
3. With Mr. Dewey's backing, Joseph Hanley won the Lieutenant Governorship in 1943 with a plurality of more than 350,000 against the combined Democratic and American Labor Party opposition.
4. In every public-opinion poll on Republican Presidential prospects, Mr. Dewey has been fully 600 per cent ahead of all competitors.
5. Dewey supporters, running against the Governor's expressed wishes, won 18 of the 24 places on the Wisconsin delegation.
6. Despite the fact that he is not a "candidate," Mr. Dewey received a write-in vote of impressive proportions in the Pennsylvania primary—150,000.
7. In other state primaries where he was also not entered, like Nebraska, Oregon, and South Dakota, Governor Dewey disclosed notable strength.

Mr. Sprague, a sage and skillful political manager, is not predicting Mr. Dewey's nomination on the first ballot, but he is not casting any doubt on those who are making that prediction.

Tricolor Flies in New York On 'French Resistance Day'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Shouts of "Vive de Gaulle!" punctuated New York's observance of "French Resistance Day" as 1,000 French soldiers and children marched down Fifth Avenue under the unfurled Tricolor and Cross of Lorraine June 18 in commemoration of the first appeal by Gen. Charles de Gaulle on June 18, 1940, to the people of France urging them to resist the invading Nazi troops. The French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers designed the day for the observance.

Marching in the mass demonstration were French soldiers and sailors, a contingent of French "Waves" in America for the first time, a group of French Air Cadets now training at an inland flying field; women's auxiliaries; the French War Veterans, members of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Jewish War Veterans, and Veterans of the Allied Nations.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, sent messages paying tribute to the assistance being rendered to the Allied invasion armies by the French underground, and Mr. Hull said he was confident the people of France would want the Allied liberating armies to subordinate everything to the paramount task of defeating the common enemy. Describing the battle for the liberation of France as one of the greatest battles of history, Mr. Hull's telegram, made public here by Pierre Andre

We'll, Secretary-General of France Forever, stressed that American, British, and Canadian soldiers along with Frenchmen were making the supreme sacrifice to liberate French soil.

"We all look forward with confidence," Lord Halifax declared, "to the day when the Allied armies now fighting their way from the beaches of Normandy, supported by the organized resistance of the French people, shall drive the Nazi invader from the soil of France and when France, restored to her rightful place among nations, will resume her historic mission to civilization."

French and American patriotic groups joined in special Resistance Day services at the French Episcopal Church here, where Messmore Kendall, former President of the American Episcopal Church, presided, and the Rev. Dr. John A. F. Maynard, Dean of the American Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris, who, speaking on the same program, said that "the supreme duty of the moment, beside which every other object is as nothing, is the defeat of the enemy."

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. John A. F. Maynard, Rector of the Church, who in his sermon likened the de Gaulles to the Nathan Hales of American history, and the Vichyites to the Benedict Arnolds.

Move Started for Equal Pay After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—In line with International Labor Office recommendations, a move has been started in Congress by Representative Winifred Stanley (R) of New York, to make it an unfair labor practice to discriminate against any employee, in the rate of compensation, on account of sex.

"The equal pay for equal work" principle has been established by the National War Labor Board for wartime industry; Miss Stanley's proposed amendment to the National Labor Relations Act would carry it over to peacetime.

Miss Stanley also pointed out that her amendment would follow the lines of a plank for the Republican and Democratic platforms to be proposed by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and other national women's organizations.

The New York Legislature, at the insistence of Republican Assemblywoman Jane Todd, recently amended its state labor law to provide equal pay for men and women, when the work done is the same.

The bill is looked on as a protection to both men and women. In addition to guaranteeing women higher wages than in the past, it discourages employers from turning away returning veterans just because they can hire women at lower wages.

Introducing her bill, Miss Stanley said, "It has often been remarked that this is a 'man's world.' The war and its far-reaching effects have provided the answer. It's 'our world,' and this battered old universe needs and will need the best brains and ability of both men and women.

"It would be not only inconsistent, but unfair to the economy of our great nation, to consider women as merely wartime workers. Many women will, of course, wish to return to their work as homemakers after the war. Many others, in view of the heavy casualty lists, or because of personal preference, will continue in business and industry. To discriminate against women in the rate of compensation paid is obviously unfair and un-American."

Postwar Bill Delay

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee abandoned hope yesterday of enactment of a comprehensive postwar demobilization and adjustment bill until after the summer recess.

It instructed a subcommittee headed by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, to redraft final legislation reconciling conflicts in viewpoint over unemployment as well as the scope of a contemplated Office of Demobilization.

The subcommittee, Senator Murray said, will try to have a bill ready for passage after the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Something New in Roofs

Architects are experimenting with air-supported roofs—domed coverings of thin steel held up by pressure from air blown under them by ventilating fans around the sides.

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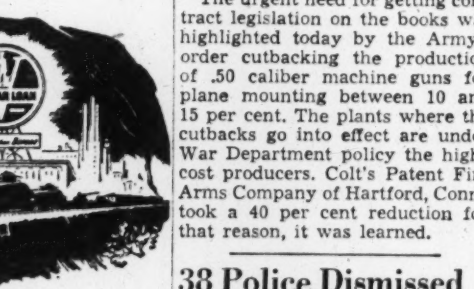
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Set Him Free

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is recorded in the eleventh chapter of John's Gospel that when Jesus was on his way to the tomb of his friend, Lazarus, he was met by a group of mourners weeping, and that he wept also. The people standing by, thinking that Jesus was overcome by a personal sense of grief, said, "Behold how he loved him!"

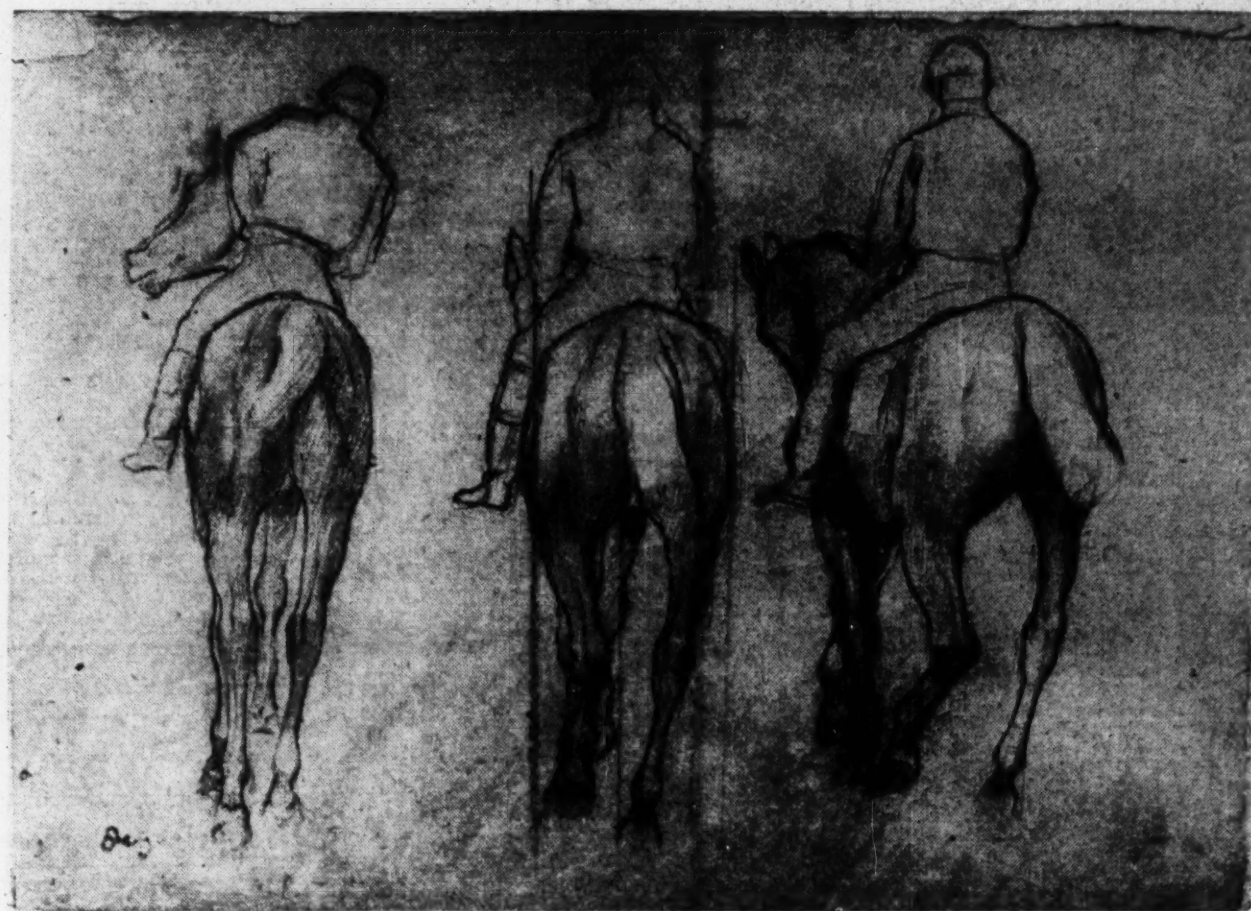
The love of Jesus for Lazarus was very different from the limited, personal sense of love entertained by the other people gathered there. Their sense of affection was for one whom they held to be mortal. They thought of Lazarus as a material being whom they had placed in a tomb. Believing him to be subject to laws of death and disintegration, they said, "He hath been dead four days."

Jesus' love for his friends was based on his understanding of man as the child of God, untouched by disease and death. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy."

Jesus' love for others took in the glorious truth that man is the image and likeness of God, as the Bible declares in the first chapter of Genesis. He saw man, the reflection of God, Life, as always expressing Life. In spite of the testimony of the material senses, which testified to the reality of death, he knew that the real man could never die.

Knowing that there was no death in God's kingdom, and that His kingdom is ever present, he called, "Lazarus, come forth," and his friend was restored alive. Then Jesus said, "Loose him, and let him go." Loose him from the narrow, imprisoning personal sense of affection, which sees man as a fleshly mortal, subject to sin, disease, and death. Gain the true understanding of man as the idea of God, deathless, pure, and eternal.

It is for us to choose whether we shall love selfishly, as Jesus loved, or possessively, as mortals love. It is important to understand this if we are truly to help our loved ones who are fighting for freedom and justice. Do we love them as Jesus loved? If so, we shall see them as ideas of God governed by the one divine intelligence, manifesting deathless Life, protected and sustained by Love. As they go on their dangerous missions, let us see "the perfect man." Let us loose them from



"THE MORNING RIDE": A Drawing by Edgar Degas

the fettering fears of our personal affection, confident that in reality they manifest endless Life, and can never be separated from God, for God is ever present. God is their life, their being, their substance, and they are safe in His everlasting arms.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 492), "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality." God, Spirit, is All-in-all; hence there is no matter. Thus there can be no actual material existence. What seems to be mortal and material is but the mortal dream, and not the reality of Life. Man, the idea of God, dwells in divine Mind, where there is no conflict, no danger, no death.

The human sense of love is possessive. We are inclined to think of a loved one

as belonging to us, but this is not absolutely true. He is not ours, but God's. "Loose him, and let him go!" He is the son of God, and to acknowledge this is to set him free from the fears and limitations of mortal mind which would fetter him. Christian Science does not destroy human relationships, but exalts and purifies them. Our love must be purified from all fear, aggression, jealousy, and possessiveness, if we would love as Jesus loved.

In spite of sense testimony, Jesus proved that Lazarus was alive and safe. The materialistic thinking of his neighbors in Bethany would never have discerned this, but the Christ, Truth, shining through the clear understanding of Jesus, brought to light the great fact of ever-present Life, and revealed man as the expression of God. This Christ, Truth, revealed in the teachings of Christian Science, is always with man, guiding and protecting him.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Libérez-le!

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ÉVANGILE selon saint Jean, au chapitre onze, rapporte que Jésus pleura lorsque, se rendant au tombeau de Lazare, il fut rejoint par d'autres amis qui s'affligeaient. Les Juifs crurent que le Maître était accablé par un sens personnel de chagrin, et s'écrièrent: "Voyez comme il l'aimait!" L'amour de Jésus pour Lazare ne ressemblait point au sentiment personnel, limité, qu'entretenaient la plupart des gens réunis auprès du sépulcre. Leur sens d'affection concernait quelqu'un qu'ils tenaient pour mortel. Ils pensaient à Lazare comme à un être matériel déposé par eux dans un tombeau. Croyant qu'il était sujet aux lois de la mort et de la corruption, ils étaient d'accord avec Marthe, qui disait: "Il est là depuis quatre jours."

L'amour que le Maître éprouvait pour ses amis reposait sur sa compréhension de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu, à l'abri des maladies et de la mort. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare dans *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures* (pp. 476, 477): "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pêcheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades. Ainsi Jésus enseigna: que le royaume de Dieu est intact, universel, et que l'homme est pur et saint."

Dans l'amour que Jésus avait pour les autres était comprise cette grande vérité: l'homme est l'image, la ressemblance de Dieu, comme l'affirme la Bible au premier chapitre de la Genèse. Il voyait l'homme — reflet de Dieu, de la Vie — comme exprimant toujours cette Vie. Malgré le témoignage des sens matériels qui soutenaient la réalité de la mort, il savait que l'homme réel ne saurait mourir.

Sachant que dans le royaume de Dieu la mort n'existe pas, et que ce royaume est toujours présent, le Maître cria d'une voix forte: "Lazare, sors!" et son ami fut rendu à la vie. Puis Jésus donna cet ordre: "Déliez-le, et laissez-le aller." Déliez-le du sens d'affection personnel, étroit, restrictif, qui tient l'homme pour un mortel vivant dans la chair et sujet au péché, à la maladie, à la mort. Acquérez la vraie compréhension de l'homme en tant qu'idée de Dieu, immortelle, pure, éternelle.

C'est à nous de choisir si nous voulons aimer sans égoïsme, comme le faisait Jésus, ou d'une manière possessive, selon la coutume des mortels. Il importe beaucoup de saisir ces choses, car ainsi l'on peut vraiment aider les amis, les frères qui combattent pour la justice et la liberté. Est-ce à l'exemple de Jésus que nous les aimons? Si c'est le cas, nous les verrons en tant qu'idées de Dieu gouvernées par l'unique intelligence divine, manifestant l'impassible Vie, protégées et soutenues par l'Amour. Lorsqu'ils remplissent des missions apparemment dangereuses, ayons soin de voir "l'homme parfait." Délivrons-les des chaînes ou des craintes dont s'accompagnent les affections personnelles; soyons sûrs qu'ils manifestent en réalité la Vie sans bornes et ne sauraient être séparés de Dieu, lequel est toujours présent. Dieu, est leur vie, leur être, leur substance; soute-

nus par Ses bras éternels, ils sont en sécurité. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 492): "Pour bien raisonner on ne devrait envisager qu'un seul fait, savoir, l'existence spirituelle. En réalité il n'y a pas d'autre existence, puisque la Vie ne saurait être unie à sa dissemblance, la mortalité." Dieu, l'Esprit, est Tout-entier; dès lors il n'y a point de matière. Il ne saurait donc y avoir une existence matérielle véritable. Ce qui paraît être mortel et matériel n'est que le songe mortel et non la réalité de la Vie. Idée de Dieu, l'homme demeure dans l'Entendement divin où ne pénètrent jamais les conflits, les périls, la mort.

Le sens humain d'amour est plus ou moins "possessif." Nous sommes portés à croire qu'un être qui nous est cher nous appartient; or ce n'est pas vrai au sens absolu. Il est non pas à nous, mais à Dieu. "Déliez-le, et laissez-le aller!" Il est fils de Dieu; reconnaissant ceci, nous l'affranchissons des craintes et des limitations de l'entendement mortel qui voulaient l'enchaîner. La Science Chrétienne, loin de détruire, élève et purifie les rapports de parenté ou d'amitié. Si nous voulons aimer comme le faisait Jésus, notre amour doit se purifier de tout ce qui ressemble à la crainte, aux dispositions agressives, à la jalousie, à l'accaparement.

Malgré le témoignage des sens, Jésus prouva que Lazare était en vie, en sécurité. Le penser matérialiste des voisins, dans la bourgade de Béthanie, n'eût point discerné cela; mais le Christ, la Vérité, brillant à travers la pure compréhension de Jésus, mit en lumière le grand fait de la Vie toujours présente et révéla l'homme en tant qu'expression de Dieu. Ce Christ, cette Vérité que font connaître les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, est sans cesse avec l'homme, le guide et le protège.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientifiques Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Wave-Beat

Outside my window, all night long,
I heard the wave-beat like a song:
Ripple and whisper, swish and swirl—
I heard the foaming breakers curl.
Into my sleep there crept the keen
Tang of the marshes and the clean,
Fresh wind that always swept the dune.
This was the sea's eternal rune.
Yet, when I woke and saw the light
Of morning on the world, that sight
Was not of long horizons, blue
And level, not the world I knew.
Only green hills and fields were there
And branches arching into air,
Whose leaves were all the sound I heard,
Rustling like distant surf. A bird,
Whose wing had never skimmed the spray,
Hung on the golden edge of day.
Only the miles of furrowed land,
Never the same as tide-marked sand.
Outside my window, all night long,
I heard the wave-beat like a song.

DOROTHY QUICK

As It Was in Villerville

IT WAS PLEASANT to wake in the Yellow Room of the Château de Villerville, and lean out the ivy-framed window to watch the world stirring below. From far across the daisy field, Chantrelle was crowing. Reg splashes of poppies trembled in the breeze among the yellow dots of buttercups. The wind from the ocean was cool and salt-flavored, and above, in an azure sky, the gulls were circling after the fishing-boats, as the bees circled the flowers here in the field. The farmer's wife, a voluminous figure in black, with a huge blue apron and a starched white cap, was driving the cows out to pasture.

Inside the Norman farmhouse, the children had tumbled out of the huge, green-curtained bed in the corner of the kitchen, slipped little bare feet into huge wooden sabots, and run out to peep at the rabbit hutches. Pink, quivering noses, pressed against the netting, hinted that breakfast would be greatly appreciated by the rabbit family, while Charlot, the little gray donkey, added his unmusical bray.

In the village, black-shawled women with water jugs were crowding around the splashing pump in the square. Others had brought their laundry to the row of tubs under the wooden roof. A blue-smocked milkman was leading a donkey, with large cans of milk strapped to his saddle, and small children in black pinafores ran into the steep narrow streets, their sabots clattering on the cobblestones.

Later in the morning, the gardener cut the choicest heads of lettuce for our luncheon salad, and dropped them to float in the little round masonry-edged pool. At the splash, tiny black tadpoles darted back into the velvety green water-weed that clung to the stony edge. A pink-cheeked youth with muddy boots gathered the lettuce into his basket of vegetables, and bore them to the big basement kitchen, where the white-clad chef, coiffed in an enormous cap, received them with dignity. Up the wide stone stairway stepped the green-liveried butler, with his silver tray of fruit garnished with grape-leaves, and from the library came the slow, inaccurate chords of a child practicing the piano.

After lunch, Madame arrived. She was a tiny Frenchwoman with bright brown eyes and a quantity of straight dark hair that escaped from beneath a beflowered green straw hat. Behind her, dancing in circles, appeared her white fox-terrier, "Tango." Tango had one black ear, like a little cap perched upon his head, and he was forever disappearing down the stone-floored corridor, or into the ferns in the wood at the back of the garden, or deciding to go home from the beach with a delighted but rather bewildered family of strange children.

The plan was for me to listen to Madame, and thus improve my French, and indeed anyone in Madame's company could do nothing but listen. She told me at length of the wonderful adventures of her "Marie," whom at the time I took to be a little girl like myself, her daughter possibly. But when I heard that Marie, at one time, had considered joining the Foreign Legion, I was completely mystified. None of my school French lessons had included the information that "mari" was the word for "husband."

At the Château gates, we watched a little boy chasing a stray goose that had tried to disappear into the five-hundred-

year-old church near by. We dodged a pail of water that a woman was flinging out of one of the narrow windows of an old house on the main street, and detoured around a pair of chubby little girls who were cramming huge slices of crusty French bread into their mouths with one hand, and almost equally huge squares of chocolate with the other.

On top of the cliff beside the village perched the little summer villas, like Swiss chalets, rented by people from Paris, or possibly London. Balconies and stairways of wooden scrollwork were gay with flowering vines. From the steps that led down the cliff, children with sand-pails and shovels, followed by governesses with big orange beach umbrellas, gay-striped folding stools, and the inevitable bags of knitting, joined us on the road down to the beach.

When the tide was really high, there was no beach at all, but one could lean over the parapet and hold one's hand out into the spray of the waves that thundered up against the steep masonry wall. But usually there was a long stretch of sand, and at low tide an endless vista of rocks, seaweed, and little pools left by the retreating sea, along with the slate-blue mussel, and the shy, shadow-lurking crab. Then the women of the village thronged down, with long baskets strapped to their backs, to gather shellfish for the market.

Thus, for hundreds of years, the women of Villerville must have stooped to fill their baskets, while their men dared the ocean for fish. The Château, with its rambling gray stone wings, was by no means the original castle. The former Château had been burned during the French Revolution, and the stream that ran across the lawn had been part of the original moat. The enormous old tapestries, with their rich bronzy reds and forest greens, that lined the halls and the billiard room, were cunningly darned by an expert needle, and bespoke great age. It is possible that these, from whence William the Conqueror set sail for England, had been discovered by the early Normans when they first arrived in France. I know that, were I to explore the Norman coast, it would be at Villerville that I would land.

ELIZABETH HOLLAND FRASER

Plays, Like Lives, Are Evolved

ON JULY 27, '89, his [Steele MacKaye's] syndicated article, "How Plays Are Written," appeared and was widely copied throughout the United States. This excerpt, from the Washington Post (Aug. 11), epitomizes his own rationale and practice of play-writing:

"Steele MacKaye says:—Plays are not written: they are re-written. . . . Honest study of dramatic art; months of evolution and revolution of plot; constant subjective association with the characters of the play, during which each has lived, spoken and acted with intense reality; all this must precede and prepare the mind for the comparatively trivial work of the hand. . . . The longer the dramatist walks, eats, sleeps and lives with his characters, the more readily they will spring from his pen and live in his work."

"A good play implies, on the part of the writer, knowledge of human nature, experience of life and art in general, and of the stage in particular, philosophic insight, mechanical instinct, poetic fancy, sensitive sympathies, passionate fervor and vivid imagination, thoroughness in preparation, industry in elaboration, conscience in revision, courage in excision, and—dominating all this—that breadth of mind that breeds humility, and that depth of heart whose love goes out in charity to all mankind. . . . Plays, like lives, are evolved; pieces, like toys, are manufactured. A play is the natural growth of a rational theme into dramatic form—developing situations that are the consistent consequence of the contact of certain legitimate types of character with manifestly possible turns of circumstances.—A piece is the artificial putting together of individuals and incidents without reference to reason or probability. The aim of a piece is to titillate and astonish the general ignorance of the mass. The purpose of a play is to illustrate human life in such manner as to charm, touch, enlighten and enlarge human hearts. Pieces amuse idle brains; plays delight active ones. Pieces divert puerile intelligence; plays enrich the mature mind."—From "Epoch," by FRANK MACKEYE, (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

If Only We Could Have Heard Dr. Johnson

INTERESTING IDEAS are conceived by interesting people. An idea by itself is impotent. It is only when an idea gets hold of a man that something happens. To say that it makes no difference who holds the idea is absurd. It makes all the difference in the world. At the center of every successful educational process is a human personality.

The text of the Fourth Symphony of Brahms, for example, is a constant. The notes do not change. They are imbedded in the score for all time. Yet no one would seriously argue that the meaning of the music could be as well evoked by a neophyte as by a Toscanini. . . . And when you hear him do it, you say, "Ah, that's what the music means. I only knew the notes before."

Now, if the music left you cold, you would not say (as some people do of lectures) that public concerts ought to be abandoned. You would not say that in their place each student should be given a copy of the score, to bring him into touch with the composer himself, free from the noisy interference of a fallible interpreter. You would admit that the fault might lie in yourself; that to give life to an idea you must have not only a personality who has been possessed by it, but another personality fit to receive it. A good lecture requires a good audience, just as a good book needs a good reader.

And even at best the result of a lecture may be disappointing. For the attempt to communicate with other people is fraught with risk as well as glory. As soon as a speaker opens his lips, he meets the hazard that, however carefully he has prepared himself, he may not say precisely what he means. And it is almost a certainty that, even if he does say what he means, his audience will not receive it as he meant it. No man's experience dovetails with another's. The listener hears words, the valiant venture of the speaker to reach the minds of other human beings. But the listener can only be reminded of such of his own experiences as approach most closely those of the speaker; from them he has drawn his private and unique conclusions; and if he understands as he was meant to understand, it is only because the rare and precious miracle of communication has taken place again. . . .

Since people, therefore, are often more interesting than their conversation, the personality of a lecturer is as important as what he says. More than that, it is his personality that makes what he has to say worth saying. This personality, of course, is not to be defined in terms of charm or humor: the sort of thing we call "entertaining." It means the kind of man wrought from the ideas he discusses; it means what has happened inside him in response to

the experiences of life; it means the depth of his conviction, the power of his witness. If we can hear that sort of thing happening before our eyes, instead of merely reading it in a book, we are more likely to become infected by it.

In fact the more we know about a man's ideas, the more keenly we wish we could know the man himself. We grasp at every authentic crumb of information about the man Lincoln because we have read the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural. We regret how little we can know of Shakespeare from the evidence of men who talked and dined and drank with him, and we seek his personality in all his pages. We would like to have heard Dr. Johnson talk, not merely read about it. The preference of the American lecture public for listening to the man himself is a sound human instinct.—From the Introduction by ALLAN V. HALEY, in "Men of Tomorrow," (New York: Putnam.)

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Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

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U. S. Policy in South America Proves a Nation Can't Buy Friendship

Grotesque Figure Juggling In Good-Neighbor Dispute

Senator Butler asserts U. S. has spent approximately \$6,000,000,000 in strong effort to promote better relations with nations to the south while Roosevelt Administration cuts amount to \$178,000,000.

Uncensored South America

Fifteenth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

WRITTEN AS FROM ASUNCION, Paraguay—This country offers a sobering illustration of an old maxim: "You can't buy friendship."

Even before the large new hospitals, paved roads, and other Good Neighbor bounty have been completed with United States money, Paraguay has slipped neatly and effectively out of its temporary mantle of cordiality toward the United States.

Nor is Paraguay alone among Latin American countries in this regard. It is simply more advanced in timing of its return toward deep-seated attitudes that had been overlaid, but not fundamentally changed, by recent United States spending.

Trade Policy

A Brazilian businessman put it frankly the other day when he said in the United States that after the war Brazil will buy from Germany—of course—or anywhere else that prices are attractive. Quoting North America to itself, he said, "business is business."

North Americans of realistic bent know this. They also know that for some time now their principal business toward the other American countries has been Good-Neighboring. Anything affecting this relationship is vital to them and to all of the American peoples.

Some heated public controversy over application of the Good Neighbor Policy has surged in the United States. Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, came back last summer with sensational charges on bootlegging, graft, wastefulness, and inefficiency he said he had found during a two-month trip throughout Latin America. High officials at Washington rose up in self-defense.

Compiles Figures

The Senator compiled figures purporting to show that \$5,733,953,534 (cents omitted) had been spent, earmarked, or extended as credit to the other 20 American countries during 1942, 1943, and 1944.

Senator Kenneth McKellar, (D) of Tennessee, replied to these figures and their accompanying attack on New Deal policies in Latin America. He found just 95 per cent of error in Senator Butler's figures on the basis of his own official summaries.

Against the Senator Butler figure which had been publicized in round numbers as \$6,000,000,000, Senator McKellar issued a net total of \$1,483,373,000 for the years 1941 through 1943. He estimated another \$1,000,000,000 for 1944.

The re-Butler to this was that the Senator from Tennessee had covered 1941 to 1943, whereas the original charges had been based on 1942 through 1944. When the estimated outlay for this current year is added to Senator McKellar's figure, he admits \$2,483,373,000 for a period longer by one year than Mr. Butler's nearly \$6,000,000,000.

Sad Commentary

The account of this controversy as detailed in the Congressional Record makes fantastic reading for an impartial observer. Not only the grotesque discrepancy in figures, but the petulant tone which both sides allow to mar their arguments, is a sad commentary on the level of official conduct in such a sensitive field of foreign relations.

Where the facts stand amid such a welter of charge and counter-charge may not be fully known before the history of this fast-moving period is finally written.

One who possesses current first-hand knowledge can easily perceive glaring inaccuracies in some of Senator Butler's figures, even though he has gone through the process of having them certified. It is harder to assess the Government's tally, but in several departments the figures given are surprisingly low. If it is said that "anything can be proved by statistics," the reverse is also plausible in such a case of jumbled and confused arithmetic.

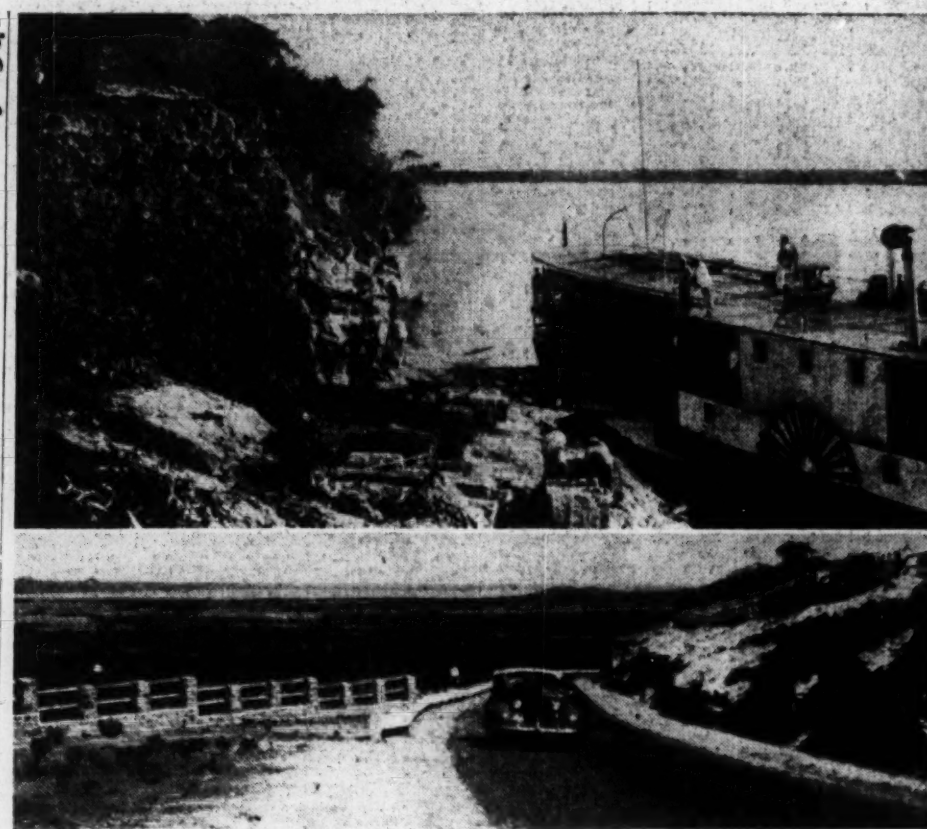
Expenditures Outlined

Yet beyond the political computations move human values. Americans throughout the hemisphere need to know all they can find out about how their money is being spent, and the effects of this spending.

We are asked by Senator McKellar to believe, for example, that the United States has spent only \$324,185,000 in Latin America from 1941 through 1943 on all accounts except the purchase of strategic war materials.

When broken down into some of its component parts, this figure may be all right, but it taxes credulity.

Naval Lend-Lease and other co-operation with fleets of Latin America is tallied at a cost of \$25,206,000. Another \$13,000,000



Roland Hall Sharp

Paraguay: Test Case in Good Neighbor Diplomacy of Dollars From the Open Purse

Lower left: A paved road built with United States money for the purpose of linking Paraguay with Brazil, but never finished. The section shown leads only half of the distance to the Brazilian border, then turns south to the Paraguayan city of Villaria. The road accordingly has increased ties of Paraguay with Argentina rather than

Brazil, since products from Villaria are taken to the Paraguay River at Asuncion and trans-shipped to Buenos Aires. Upper left: A small river boat with side paddle-wheels on the Paraguay River. Right: Lime kilns on banks of the Paraguay River. This is one of few native industries in a poor and predominantly agricultural country.

totaling \$778,987,767. But not all of this has been taken by the authorized borrowers. In all, \$201,567,308 was canceled or has expired.

Actual loans effected are given by Mr. Pierson as \$212,182,962, of which more than half, or \$107,284,391, has been repaid.

There's the mule in these words by Mr. Pierson:

"No loans to any Latin American country or political subdivision or agency thereof are in default."

Those are the peaks of statistical defense on which the Roosevelt Administration ranges its Latin American line in this election year of 1944.

Figures "Certified"

Senator Butler, apparently nothing daunted by the weight of official evidence against his original detailed blast, returned to the attack earlier this year with his figures "certified" by James A. Counciler & Co., Certified Public Accountants. This firm carefully specified that its confirmation of Senator Butler's figures did not extend beyond examination of his source material. On the reliability of the material itself they naturally could not speak.

My own trail through South America this trip brought me across Senator Butler's at various points. Some people who had given him information expressed displeasure over the way he used it. Some charged he had shaped it to suit his own purposes.

There are some points at which my own factual sources are sufficient to uncover extremely loose and partisan juggling of figures and facts by Senator Butler in those instances. This does not extend beyond well-defined topics, but because of them I would have to see indisputable proof before accepting his totals.

Spectacular Propaganda

For instance, he repeats a figure for wild rubber production that makes spectacular propaganda, but crumbles under a well-sharpened pencil point. Anyone who bandies about "\$500 a pound" as the cost

of rubber needs only to multiply this by 2,000 to get \$1,000,000 per ton. At that rate, some 80 tons of rubber would have been produced by the Rubber Reserve Company and the Rubber Development Corporation (R. D. C.), since they began operations in Latin America.

The least amount of rubber rightly creditable to activities of R. D. C. runs into thousands of tons. Senator Butler in a childish display of arithmetical petulance seeks to show that there has been a rubber deficit of production in return for \$78,000,000 spent! R. D. C. can be criticized, but not by such careless tactics.

How the Good Neighbor Policy is working out in practice requires far deeper examination. Exploration of this vital subject is too large for a single article. It will run through several more to come.

Dr. Lawall Asked to Relinquish Post As Head of West Virginia University

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 20 (AP)—The Board of Governors of West Virginia University requested today the resignation of Dr. Charles E. Lawall, University President, before August 31.

Dr. Lawall was given his choice of accepting a position as head of the School of Mines, or appointment as a professor in the college of engineering.

The board made its decision at 12:45 a. m. after a 14-hour session, marked by the presence of Gov. Matthew M. Neely and outward evidence of disapproval of the students.

While a sizable portion of the student body chanted "We want Lawall," Governor Neely told the board that the University should seek an administrative head who would make it a better institution of higher learning.

When Governor Neely arrived to present his arguments, he was forced to walk over a partially obliterated sign painted by students which said:

"Keep politics out—keep Lawall in."

Cotton Controversy Holds Up Price and Wage Control Bill

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—A deadlock over the proposal to raise some cotton textile price ceilings barred the way today to a Senate and House conference committee approval of the bill to continue wartime price and wage controls for another year.

All other controversies in the bill were resolved by the conferees after 13 hours of day and night sessions ended at 1:30 a. m. (EWT) today. One of the most controversial provisions, the House-approved amendment by Representative Everett Dirksen (R) of Illinois, to throw all Office of Price Administrations regulations open

to review by the Federal district courts, was stricken out of the bill entirely.

The 14-member committee was to meet again today, in an effort to break the stalemate over the cotton proposal of Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, a provision which Administration spokesmen say would bring in the veto of President Roosevelt, who has criticized it as inflationary.

In the event of an unsuccessful meeting today the issue was to be put up to the full Senate membership.

The amendment by Senator Bankhead would require textile ceilings to be adjusted so as to reflect a parity price for cotton plus manufacturing costs and a reasonable profit for millers.

The special sessions of the conference committee are being held in an effort to clear up pressing legislative matters so that Congress may recess for the national conventions. With this in view, the House went into session at 10 a. m., two hours earlier than usual, to hasten its work on various appropriation bills that must be gotten out of the way.

Bradley Presents Awards in France

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 20 (AP)—The first awards to American soldiers in France in this war were presented yesterday by Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley to 17 commissioned and noncommissioned officers in an acrobatic battleground a week before.

The men, members of the United States Army Headquarters, received bronze stars for "meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy."

Outdoor Concert Goes On, Audience Remains in Rain

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (AP)—Rain fell briskly during last night's opening concert of the Robin Hood Dell season but cries of "No" went up from the audience of 7,000 at the suggestion that Brahms' Third Symphony end after the third movement.

So the orchestra, conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos, played on and several thousand persons remained in the outdoor bowl despite the downpour.

What Is True Liberty?

Today and the Problems of the Peace

By Homer Metz

The News:

A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, June 20—Captured German soldiers were dumbfounded when they learned upon their arrival here that New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh were not in ruins and that President Roosevelt was not a captive in Berlin.

The Future:

This is true Liberty when free born men Having to advise the public may speak free. Which he who can, and will, deserve high praise, Who neither can nor will, may hold his peace; What can be juster in a State than this?

Euripides

This month marks the three-hundredth anniversary of John Milton's Areopagitica.

It is eminently fitting that this should be so. Milton's famous speech against the Order of the Long Parliament for the regulating of printing was a mighty plea for the right of men and nations to know the truth through the spoken and written word. The year 1944, in all probability, will go down in history as the year in which that precious right was rewon and rededicated.

Yet much more than a significant juxtaposition of past and present is involved.

The right of men and nations to know the truth through the written and spoken word must not only be rewon and rededicated; it must be preserved. And therein lies one of the outstanding problems of the future.

Precautions Vital

The peoples of the United Nations and their leaders must, of course, take material precautions that evil men, whether they call themselves Nazis or names as yet undreamed, do not again get the opportunity or power to deprive mankind of the written and spoken truth through force.

This very well may take the form of international guarantees of freedom of the press and speech, such as are contained in the Atlantic Charter. President Roosevelt made clear his determination to insist upon such safeguards when

he told a press conference. "Freedom of information . . . is terribly important. You will never have a completely stable world without freedom of knowledge, freedom of information."

But the problem of preserving the right of men and nations to know the truth through the written and spoken word differs markedly from most other postwar problems. It is not primarily a matter of plan and blueprint, but of intent and of that eternal vigilance which John Philpot Curran said was the price of liberty.

Archibald MacLeish outlined its essential character in a recent address before the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters:

"Our need, our desperate and terrible need," he said, "is to impose upon the world of chaotic phenomena an order of understanding, a moral order, a humane and human conception. Our need, that is to say, is to extend, and not to narrow, the hold of the word on fact—to extend over the chaos of inarticulate experience the order and the government of the Word."

In other words, only truth can preserve truth.

Realization Grows

Happily, a steadily increasing number of men and women in the United Nations appears to realize this. The problem is to keep this realization alive after the peace comes.

Milton states the future's obligation with timeless genius in the Areopagitica:

"Books are not absolutely dead things," he writes, "but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul whose progeny they are; nay they do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that intellect that bred them."

"I know they are as lively, and as vigorously productive as those fabulous dragon's teeth. And yet on the other hand unless wariness be used, as good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up to a life beyond life."

What Milton said was true of a book is, of course, true of a speech, true of every vehicle of thought.

Hitler Planning To Salvage His War Machine?

Morgenthau tells War-Bond rally he believes 'truce' will be sought before the Reich is invaded.

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Declaring he was no prophet, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., nevertheless said June 19 he believed that "the German war machine has plans for survival."

In an address prepared for delivery at a War Bond rally in Soldier Field, Mr. Morgenthau said that "when Germany decides to surrender her choice will be for a truce negotiated in France, in Finland, in Italy—anywhere except in Germany."

"I have no inside information," Mr. Morgenthau continued, "but it's an easy guess that Germany may offer Hitler and the Nazi gang to bribe conditions out of us. We won't be bribed. Our terms are unconditional surrender."

Mr. Morgenthau said at a press conference earlier that after the war taxes "may be not as high as today but still high."

Asked to comment on the United Nations monetary conference to be held at Bretton Woods, N. H., Secretary Morgenthau said:

"Whatever is agreed upon will be referred to the President and, in turn, to Congress."

In appealing to the Bond Sale Minute Men, whose honor the rally was staged, Mr. Morgenthau said that not only war, but mercy is expensive. Money spent by the Medical Department of the Army alone for the needs of mercy since Pearl Harbor has reached the sum of \$1,000,000,000, he declared.

In addition to the Cabinet member the program offered an array of radio, stage, and screen talent. Jack Benny acted as master of ceremonies, while Orson Welles directed the radio show. Paul Whiteman conducted the 60 piece Army Air Force Band. The Great Lakes Naval Training Center Blue Jacket Choir and Navy Band also entertained.

Two war heroes taking part in the program were Lieut. Ernest Childers, and Technical Sergeant Charles E. "Commando" Kelly, both holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The Hollywood film colony was represented by Lana Turner, Paul Lukas, Ray Bolger, Susanna Foster, Oscar Levant, and many others.

Page the OPA!

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who spoke at a war-bond rally last night, dined in a Merchandise Mart cafeteria earlier in the day and complained they were charging too much for a 19-cent sandwich.

"It wasn't worth a cent over a dime," commented the man who handles the nation's money.

Outright Defeat Of Japan Predicted By Soviet Author

MOSCOW, June 20 (AP)—Outright defeat of Japan was predicted for the first time today by a Russian author in a "War and the Working Class" article sharply criticizing Japanese imperialist ambitions.

The writer, Klementi Popov, declared, "Japan has repeatedly occupied different territories on the Asiatic continent, but always has been forced to retreat. In the present war, Japan is in the camp of the Hitlerite coalition which is doomed to inevitable defeat."

There has been no change in Soviet-Japanese relations, but the publication carried a blunt, frank discussion on "Japan and the Occupied Countries of Eastern Asia."

When Hitler invaded deep into Russia, Popov said, the Japanese "included Soviet Far Eastern Siberia and even Middle Asia into their 'sphere.' These delirious plans of the Japanese imperialists found their glorious end with the defeat of the German army at Stalingrad."

Letters From Home Delayed Off Coast

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE (Reuter)—The latest newsheets appearing on this sector are "Pegasus," "Spear Head," and "Beachcomber."

All the sheets carry a digest of world news. The current number of "Pegasus," Division, says on the subject of letters from home:

"It is hoped that letters will now arrive regularly. Some delay has been caused by the need of landing stuff which was more urgently needed—you will remember that there was a 24-hour holdup because of bad weather just after the show started—and letters, even though they might have been in ships off the coast, had to give place to tanks, troops, and supplies of all kinds."

Senate Gets New Bill To Up Vet Allowance

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Less than a week after passage by Congress of a G. I. Bill of Rights, Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana introduced June 19 a bill to liberalize its unemployment-insurance allowances for jobless veterans.

The G. I. Bill, now awaiting President Roosevelt's signature, allows unemployment insurance at the rate of \$20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks in the first two years after discharge.

The Murray bill would allow an additional \$5 a week for each dependent of an unemployed serviceman, up to a maximum of \$35 weekly.

Senator Murray's amendment also would eliminate the requirement of the G. I. bill that a serviceman must have been in the armed forces at least 10 months to be eligible for the full 52 weeks of insurance.

He said the veterans' economic lives would be dislocated no matter how long they were in uniform.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Suspend Debt Talks Between U. S. and Peru

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Negotiations between the Peruvian Government and representatives of the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council looking toward resumption of service on Peru's dollar bond debt have been temporarily suspended because of wide differences of opinion held by the conferees.

Dr. James C. Rogers, chief representative of the council, has returned to the United States from Lima after spending seven weeks in the capital endeavoring to arrive at a settlement. Negotiations will be resumed early in the fall.

A statement by the Council said the South American nation conceded responsibility for the debt, was prosperous and eager to maintain close fraternal ties with the United States, and wanted to assist in the war effort, but "insists that her margin of trade and exchange is too small to justify payment of any amount on either interest or principal."

The statement added that Peru had received from this country large amounts of economic, Lend-Lease and other financial support, and the Council took the position the Government could and should resume substantial service on the dollar debt. Peru's dollar debt amounts to about \$81,500,000, with an additional \$4,000,000 owed by political subdivisions. The debt has been in default 12 years.

Crude Oil Output Rises
TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily United States crude oil production increased 42,000 barrels in the week ended June 17 to 4,569,900 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

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\$200	9.36	146.64
\$300	12.96	203.04
\$400	19.44	304.56
\$500	30.24	473.76
\$600	36.16	579.84

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Boston Five Cents Savings Bank July 15

East Boston Savings Bank July 15

First Savings Bank July 15

Wilder Savings Bank July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank July 10

Cambridgeport Savings Bank July 10

East Cambridge Savings Bank July 15

Equipment Official

WASHINGTON (AP)—Freight rate parity with the East was advocated before the Interstate Commerce Commission as a means of helping the West build up a postwar industry based on conversion of surplus farm commodities to plastics and other chemical products.

H. Emerson Kojker, of Lincoln, Neb., deputy state attorney general, joined in arguments for extension of the Eastern rate basis on manufactured goods to the West and South.

Pointing to Government construction of plants for making industrial alcohol from grain, Mr. Kojker said there was a great postwar field for similar processing of agricultural commodities. He maintained that freight rate equality would spur investment of private capital in such plants in the West.

Just as have spokesmen for the South, Mr. Kojker denied a desire to deprive the East of any of its manufacturing facilities by moving such plants to his area. He said the West "certainly intended to compete with our brothers in the East, but we don't want to rob them of anything they now have."

It was pointed out to Mr. Kojker that ICC studies have shown that the cost to the railroads of providing similar rail service are higher in the West than in the South or East, being from 10 to 11 per cent higher than those in the South and 8 to 9 per cent higher than those in the East.

Mr. Kojker said if ICC thought the cost differential was too great to permit extension of the lower Eastern rates to the West that some adjustment downward in Western rates, at least, should be effected. He maintained that the present difference in rates was well beyond the difference in costs involved.

C. F. Real, representing the Topeka, Kas., traffic association, opposed any wholesale reduction of rates in the West to the Eastern basis but asked that the same competitive rates be applied to Topeka as are effective now for such lower Missouri River cities as Kansas City, Leavenworth, Kas., and Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Boeschstein said a downward trend in production was halted late in 1943 and that the division is making efforts in several directions toward expanding production. The industry needs about 30,000 to 35,000 additional men, he said, and expects to receive about 16,000 war prisoners. These, coupled with the manpower freeze and the farmer recruiting campaign, he declared, "may solve the manpower need."

About 20 pulp mills, the official said, have been on the verge of closing, but, he answered a question from Senator Ferguson (D) of Michigan: "We are not going to let them close."

He explained that WPB is aiding with manpower, machinery and transportation problems, and "if the mills will help themselves" they may be expected to survive.

Dividends Paid in April Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—April cash dividend payments totaled \$300,800,000, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the same month last year, the Commerce Department reported.

They brought the total for the first four months of the year to \$1,076,300,000, a gain of 2.2 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

He explained that meats, cheese, and some canned goods had been placed at "zero points," but kept on the ration list because some may have to be given point values again. Other foods, he added, "may go down to zero."

Mr. Carroll told the convention that foods may be taken off rationing when the supply reaches "85, 90 or 95 per cent" of the normal peacetime amount to avoid glut, "even though there may be shortages in a few areas."

Asserting the one purpose of price control is to avoid inflation, Mr. Carroll said prices would "soften" first when the German war ends, and again after an armistice with Japan. He said 40 per cent of the inflation that followed the last war came 15 to 18 months after the Armistice.

Southern Operators Sign Coal Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Mine Workers announced today that Edward R. Burke, president of the Southern Coal Producers Association, has signed the master wage agreement in the Southern region except the Jewell Ridge Coal Company of Virginia.

The Jewell Ridge Company is testing the legality of port-to-port pay in the Federal Courts.

The U. M. W., said Mr. Burke, also signed at union headquarters the agreement providing for continued production of coal during the normal vacation period, except July 4. Secretary Ickes had asked both sides to forego the usual vacation shutdown this year.

Big San Francisco Hotel Bought by Boston Group

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The 1,000-room Hotel St. Francis changed ownership at a reported price of \$5,000,000.

Benjamin Swig, representing a group of unnamed Boston capitalists, confirmed the purchase from the Crocker Hotel Company which had been its owners since 1904.

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28-29

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28-29

Postwar Goal Seen More Goods For More People, Lower Prices

PITTSBURGH, June 20—Successful conversion of American wartime productive capacity into peacetime channels can only be accomplished by raising the standard of living in the United States and in other countries, thereby opening new and greater markets, J. K. Loudon, production manager, Armstrong Cork Company, told the semi-annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here.

Calling for a "hard-hitting" production team composed of management, workers and technicians, Mr. Loudon urged responsibility in providing more goods for more people at lower prices, Mr. Loudon declared at the afternoon session yesterday that the postwar goal of the individual plant manager should be to achieve "a high wage, high quality, low-cost plant."

America's genius for production has outdistanced its progress along the lines of solving financial, distribution and social problems, he asserted, and warned that in order to attain successful postwar production it is imperative that the Government and the individual plant manager should be to achieve "a high wage, high quality, low-cost plant."

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Mr. Kojker said if ICC thought the cost differential was too great to permit extension of the lower Eastern rates to the West that some adjustment downward in Western rates, at least, should be effected. He maintained that the present difference in rates was well beyond the difference in costs involved.

C. F. Real, representing the Topeka, Kas., traffic association, opposed any wholesale reduction of rates in the West to the Eastern basis but asked that the same competitive rates be applied to Topeka as are effective now for such lower Missouri River cities as Kansas City, Leavenworth, Kas., and Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Boeschstein said a downward trend in production was halted late in 1943 and that the division is making efforts in several directions toward expanding production. The industry needs about 30,000 to 35,000 additional men, he said, and expects to receive about 16,000 war prisoners. These, coupled with the manpower freeze and the farmer recruiting campaign, he declared, "may solve the manpower need."

About 20 pulp mills, the official said, have been on the verge of closing, but, he answered a question from Senator Ferguson (D) of Michigan: "We are not going to let them close."

He explained that WPB is aiding with manpower, machinery and transportation problems, and "if the mills will help themselves" they may be expected to survive.

Dividends Paid in April Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—April cash dividend payments totaled \$300,800,000, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the same month last year, the Commerce Department reported.

They brought the total for the first four months of the year to \$1,076,300,000, a gain of 2.2 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

He explained that meats, cheese, and some canned goods had been placed at "zero points," but kept on the ration list because some may have to be given point values again. Other foods, he added, "may go down to zero."

Mr. Carroll told the convention that foods may be taken off rationing when the supply reaches "85, 90 or 95 per cent" of the normal peacetime amount to avoid glut, "even though there may be shortages in a few areas."

Asserting the one purpose of price control is to avoid inflation, Mr. Carroll said prices would "soften" first when the German war ends, and again after an armistice with Japan. He said 40 per cent of the inflation that followed the last war came 15 to 18 months after the Armistice.

Southern Operators Sign Coal Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Mine Workers announced today that Edward R. Burke, president of the Southern Coal Producers Association, has signed the master wage agreement in the Southern region except the Jewell Ridge Coal Company of Virginia.

The Jewell Ridge Company is testing the legality of port-to-port pay in the Federal Courts.

The U. M. W., said Mr. Burke, also signed at union headquarters the agreement providing for continued production of coal during the normal vacation period, except July 4. Secretary Ickes had asked both sides to forego the usual vacation shutdown this year.

Big San Francisco Hotel Bought by Boston Group

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The 1,000-room Hotel St. Francis changed ownership at a reported price of \$5,000,000.

Benjamin Swig, representing a group of unnamed Boston capitalists, confirmed the purchase from the Crocker Hotel Company which had been its owners since 1904.

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28-29

Stock Market Selling Stems Rapid Advance

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Some stock market leaders reiterated a little today from the seven-year highs established yesterday, but the list had numerous firm spots among copper, utilities, amusements, farm equipments, and specialties.

The downturn affected chiefly steel, motors, rubbers and aircraft. Profit selling, active through the morning, tapered in the late proceedings as support stiffened. Volume was about 1,500,000 shares against yesterday's 2,371,000.

Continued good war news brought in considerable new buying in the face of warnings from brokers that the steep advance over the last week might culminate in a sizable reaction.

Chrysler was off about a point near the finish. Also down were General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, Goodrich, du Pont, American Smelting, Atlantic Coast and Santa Fe. Douglas Aircraft was off about 2.

Better resistance was shown by Consolidated Edison, Oliver Farm, Caterpillar Tractor, International Nickel, Cerro de Pasco, Southern Railway, Houston Oil, Paramount, Loek's and Radio-Keith-Orpheum.

Bonds were irregular. Chicago wheat closed 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents a bushel lower. Cotton futures were 5 to 10 cents a bale higher.

In the curb lower prices ruled for Aluminum of America and Carrier Corp. American Gas and International Petroleum were higher.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

Attn: Standard Engineering Bid Asked

American Bridge Co. 10 1/2 11 1/2

American Hardware Co. 28 30

American Lumber Co. 41 44

American Paper Co. 31 33

American Rubber Co. 8 9

American Steel Co. 7 8

American Talc Co. 10 11

American Textile Co. 10 11

American Wool Co. 10 11

American Zinc Co. 10 11

American Glass Co. 10 11

American Cement Co. 10 11

American Brick Co. 10 11

American Tile Co. 10 11

American Paint Co. 10 11

American Ink Co. 10 11

American Paper Co. 10 11

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours,
Camera Club

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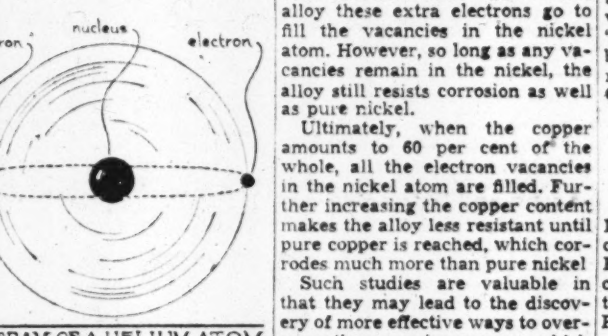
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller
"And that is a picture of George before he lost his ration book"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Vacant Spaces in Atoms Are Thought to Make Metals Rust Resistant?

Vacant spaces in the atoms of nickel are responsible for its resistance to corrosion or "rusting," according to a recent statement by Dr. Herbert H. Uhlig, General Electric metallurgist.

The stainlessness of stainless steel is not due primarily to the formation of an extremely thin film of oxide, as formerly supposed. It is now thought to result from the electronic arrangements in the atoms of the alloy, and Dr.



Uhlig finds that the same thing is true for two other widely used corrosion-resistant alloys: Monel metal (copper and nickel) and Hastelloy (molybdenum, nickel, and iron).

An atom may be thought of as a nucleus around which revolve, somewhat in the manner of planets around the sun, from one to 92 electrons. These move in from one to seven orbits or shells.

Ordinarily one shell is filled with electrons before the next one begins. In certain transition ele-

ments, however, there are vacancies in the shell next to the outer one. In nickel, for example, there are only 8 electrons in the third shell, instead of the 10 it could hold, despite the fact that there are two electrons in the fourth and outermost shell.

Because of the vacancies, nickel is very resistant to corrosion. It is, however, too expensive for use in many applications, so it is alloyed with less expensive copper.

The atom of copper has one more electron than nickel. In the alloy these extra electrons go to fill the vacancies in the nickel atom. However, so long as any vacancies remain in the nickel, the alloy still resists corrosion as well as pure nickel.

Ultimately, when the copper amounts to 60 per cent of the whole, all the electron vacancies in the nickel atom are filled. Further increasing the copper content makes the alloy less resistant until pure copper is reached, which corrodes much more than pure nickel.

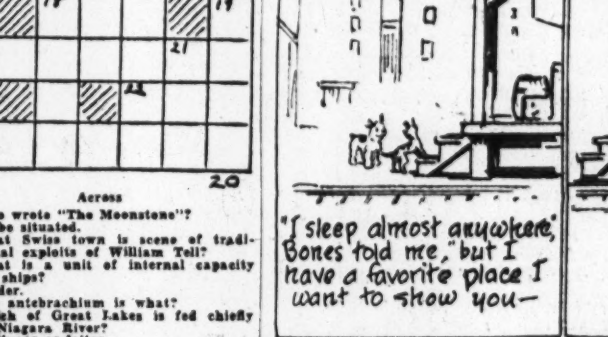
Such studies are valuable in that they may lead to the discovery of more effective ways to overcome the corrosion menace which now destroys vast quantities of valuable metals annually.—W. P. Keasbey.

It's the Way
Determining the rate of wear of tire treads by weighing the tire and wheel at intervals and noting the loss in weight has been found feasible for passenger car tires.

Crossword Quiz
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

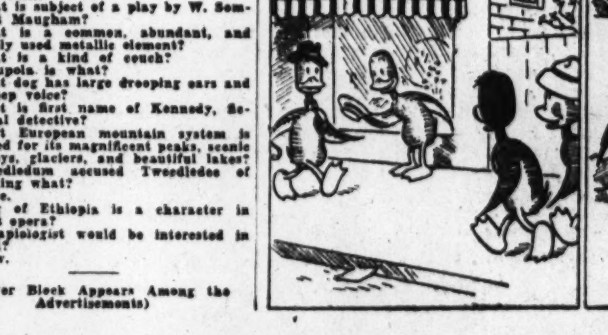
1-Who wrote "The Moonstone"?
2-To be situated.
3-What Swiss town is scene of traditional exploits of William Tell?
4-What is a unit of internal capacity for ships?
5-Border.
6-The antechamber is what?
7-What of Great Lakes is fed chiefly by Niagara River?
8-To impart or let off.
9-Ready.
10-What plant has prickly stem and leaves?
11-Hide sheltered from wind is what?
12-Plantologist are interested in what?
13-Down
1-What American statesman was known as "The Great Pacificator"?
2-Lubricant.
3-What is subject of a play by W. Somerset Maugham?
4-What is a common, abundant, and widely used metallic element?
5-What is a kind of couch?
6-A cupola is what?
7-What dog has large drooping ears and a deep voice?
8-What is first name of Kennedy, sectional detective?
9-What European mountain system is famed for its magnificent peaks, scenic valleys, glaciers, and beautiful lakes?
10-Trended accused Trended of spelling what?
11-Clash.
12-King of Ethiopia is a character in what opera?
13-An epilogue would be interested in what?
14-How.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—On the Large Side



"How's this for a dog house?" said he

The Adventures of Waddles—With No Reservations



"How's this for a dog house?" said he



Request Answered

Santa Fe, N. M.
They were new residents in a small New Mexican town. The husband was stationed there for special work under Navy jurisdiction. Because they were strangers and because they had a baby, they kept very much to themselves.

A gay dance was scheduled for men in uniform in the town's leading hotel. The strangers were young and they wanted very much to go to that dance. But what about the baby?

Hopefully the young mother called the town's little employment agency, asking for a reliable woman to stay with the baby the night of the dance. "We haven't been anywhere at night together for months," she pleaded, and added youthfully, "and my mother has sent me the loveliest new formal."

Methodically the manager of the Employment Office called the few available women left on her list. Not one could she find to take care of the baby.

When the day of the dance came the young wife called again. "I do hope you have someone," she telephoned. "We do so want to go."

"Plan to go," advised the Employment Office manager, recklessly. "I'll have someone at your door by nine o'clock. You can count on that."

And there was someone there. The young man in uniform and the young wife in the new formal went gayly off to the dance. The "reliable woman" who sat by their baby while they danced was the manager of the Employment Office.

Brevities

A soldier recently returned from India declares that genuine art curios are difficult to obtain in the East nowadays. He realizes of course that Birmingham is having to concentrate on munitions.—Punch (c).

It's difficult to answer childish questions such as the one asked by the tiny tot getting on the railroad car, who wanted to know, "Where are all the seats?"—Boston Globe.

There is much talk of short-handed farmers working in the moonlight to get crops planted. Nothing is said of that grand lady of leisure, the farmer's wife.—Detroit News.

NEWS ITEM— OUR GOAT IS A PLAYFUL LITTLE CREATURE.

Did you put the goat up?
HE'S OUT BACK FEEDING—COME ON OUT AND SEE THIS SUNSET

Isn't that beautiful?
HOW QUICKLY IT CHANGES

How quickly the stars come out, too

Wow! No one can complain about it being too small! I wagged—

THE ADVENTURES OF WADDLES—With No Reservations

FOR THE LOVE OF PETE, WHO IS THAT? SOME IMPORTANT DRAKE FROM WASHINGTON?

HE'S A LOCAL BIRD, BUT HE'S AN IMPORTANT MEMBER OF THE G.D. RAILROAD TICKET AGENT

By RODGERS

By THE HAGERS

By THE HAGERS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1944

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Japan's Inner Line

It is evident that Admiral Nimitz did not send a boy to do a man's work in the Marianas. Destruction of 300 Japanese planes in a vast air battle means that American carriers have met a major counterthrust designed to drive off or sink the ships that are supporting the landing on Saipan. Surface units report no serious damage. And the fact that infantry and Marines have driven clear across the island and split the 30,000 troops Tokyo is reported to have had there confirms the whole impression that the new power of America in the Pacific is focused on this operation.

Japanese reports say that two American divisions are engaged on Saipan and that reinforcements are pouring in. We know, too, that an American task force was detached to attack the Bonin Islands, Japan's only major base between the Marianas and the home islands. Apparently American blasting of airfields on Rota and Guam have crippled the enemy's plans for counter-attack, although some of his planes are believed to have come from carriers and refueled at land bases.

We begin to get the main outlines of an operation bigger than the great battle of Midway and possibly as decisively shattering to Japanese hopes. Two years ago Tokyo hoped to breach America's last line of outposts—Midway, Hawaii and the Aleutians. Today Tokyo hopes to prevent the United States from breaching her inner bastion—the Philippines, Formosa, the Bonins and the Marianas. It is believed that the Bonins have been a principal base for the main Japanese fleet. And the Marianas are to the Bonins what Midway was to Hawaii—a defensive outpost, but one which could become a near-by base for enemy attacks.

What worries the war lords in Tokyo must have when they think of the Marianas and the B-29's together? Where can they hide their fleet? How are they going to protect their supply routes? Actually Liberators and Fortresses based in the Marianas could make the Bonins very dangerous anchorage for either fleet or supply ships. And if the American fleet develops temporary floating bases around Saipan and Guam, Tokyo will have much more than the B-29's or any land-based air force to worry about. The American fleet itself will be on Japan's doorstep.

Above Politics

Mr. Willkie's article on tariffs reminds us that Secretary Hull's favorite implement for harmonizing international frictions, his Reciprocal Trade Agreements, were an earlier favorite of the Republicans. Indeed, McKinley's last speech, at the Buffalo Exposition, was an extended plea for using this method for adjusting the American economy to world commerce and expanding industrialization.

One great danger against which Mr. Willkie most urgently warns his party is that many factors which made tariffs seem attractive two decades ago are present again today. America again has a price and wage structure considerably higher than the average likely to obtain in a lean and hungry postwar world. Once more, the United States will probably emerge as the world's chief supplier and creditor.

So, protectionists may again cry aloud that American labor and American goods must be protected against a flood of the cheaper products of foreign labor and factories. They will quite overlook—unless Mr. Willkie's warning is heeded—the international depression, nationalism, and war that these same arguments fostered in recent and decidedly vivid experience.

The argument that trade requires protection is really the argument of those who regard trade as a static thing instead of the constantly changing and flexible thing it must be in today's economy.

They ignore the fact that a new idea, either for an entirely new product or for the improvement of an old one, or for economies in process, can offset many price considerations. They ignore the fact that some places have natural production advantages so great as to place them above ordinary price competition—manufacture of steel in a city served by downhill railroad from an iron range, for example, or manufacture of aluminum at Bonneville.

A progressive and peaceful world is a world of freer competition and trade. A warring world, the record seems to show, is a world of trade barriers and hampering restrictions and hobbled competition. It is an issue richly deserving to be lifted above politics.

This Summer?

If there is one thing Winston Churchill has never set himself up for, it is the role of a prophet. Nor does the world think of him as an incurable optimist, though Hitler may reflect to his sorrow that Winston's refusal to consider anything less than victory over the Nazis amounts to an optimism that is proving quite incurable. Because of the hard core of realism which has characterized all Mr. Churchill's utterances, his reference to the possibility of victory over the Nazis this summer is receiving, as it deserves, acute attention.

Evidently Mr. Churchill is not particularly impressed with the Nazis' Flying Dutchmen, the pilotless planes, as a military weapon. But he is impressed with the course of events in France, the assault on Cherbourg, and the way in which the Teheran plan is unfolding generally. Mr. Churchill has a much better idea than most of us what the Russians have in store for the Nazis as well as an intimate knowledge of the resources and surprises which the Anglo-American Allies have up their cornucopia.

Mind you, Winston didn't say the war in Europe would be over this summer. But even if he had not said a word about it, wasn't he smiling approvingly in the House of Commons the other day when a member suggested that this summer might prove too hot for Hitler?

Why?

Allied diplomacy is apparently in the process of seriously modifying the first free government set up by the acknowledged leaders of the Italian people. As a spokesman for the Advisory Council explained the maneuver, it must have seemed logical from the Council's point of view:

Certain secret armistice terms were signed by Marshal Badoglio. They must have included an Allied commitment not to change the status of the monarchy for the duration of the armistice. But now the Italian political leaders unexpectedly refuse to serve under Badoglio; they put Premier Bonomi in his place; they decline to swear allegiance to the Crown. The Council is greatly embarrassed. The armistice is still in force, and the Council considers itself bound to maintain its provisions.

This may look all right to the Council. It looks all wrong to the Italians. And it will look all wrong to many Americans who never believed in secret armistices, signed with ex-Fascists. It seems scarcely credible that some honorable way cannot be found out of a situation where an armistice which was a political and military mistake has become a bar to popular rule in Italy.

Why should the armistice terms be considered valid anyhow? They required Badoglio and the Italian Army to turn all of Italy, up to the mountains north of Rome, over to the Allies. But Badoglio never delivered. Someone in his official family, as the Allied diplomats ought to have anticipated, betrayed the arrangement to the Germans and they blocked it, forcing us to fight from Salerno northward.

Yet the Allied Council today is still using the technicality of that armistice to bludgeon the first free Italian government into re-embracing both the monarchy and Badoglio, both of which they have profoundly rejected on principle. Why?

Horsepower Harvest

The fact that America's ample wheat crop is being promptly harvested in spite of an unprecedented farm labor shortage serves to demonstrate anew the efficiency of the combine. The ruralist is finding that, through the use of unskilled labor—town men working after hours when the day's stint behind counters or office desks is ended—he can harvest the crops which, without the combine, would have gone unharvested. Or, if the situation demands, he can call upon one of the many expert combine crews which, composed of over-age men, are "following the harvest."

The once-frowned-on combines are doing more than filling the country's bins and elevators with wheat to meet wartime needs. They are boosting morale. Since they are easily operated, many a graying grandsire, who had assumed that his harvest days were ended, finds himself again playing an important role. And the combat spirit of thousands of farmer-soldiers is mightily renewed.

Latest Break-Through



Ancient Battlewagons D-Day Heroes

By Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. N.

The old American Navy and the young American Army formed an invincible team off the German-held beaches of Normandy on D-Day. Three United States battleships that were middle-aged when their crews and the enlisted men wading ashore were born—veterans with a combined sea service of 90 years—did just the job required when their big turret guns shattered enemy emplacements on shore. In spite of their relative antiquity as men-of-war, the 32-year-old Arkansas, the Texas, almost as old, and the pre-World-War-One Nevada smashed German coastal batteries just as effectively as could a squadron of modern battlewagons of twice their unit tonnage and with 40 per cent higher speed.

Early invasion broadcasts from the sea fronts told of "14-inch guns firing on the beaches." It was reminiscent of the summer of 1918 when the British employed slow-moving, heavily-gunned "monitors" to bombard the Belgian coastal guns. Those 14-inch guns "dated" the U. S. ships as being as old as 32 years but not less than 20. Identification came later.

The Arkansas was laid down seven years before America got into World War One. Aside from being the oldest U. S. battleship in service, it may well be that the "Ark" is the oldest battleship in the world. And yet, there she was firing probably the first shot in the invasion!

War service in the English Channel is nothing new for the Arkansas nor for that matter, her mates, the old Texas and the nearly-as-old Nevada. All did duty in the British Grand Fleet in '17 and '18, and before that, the Ark stood by for action in Vera Cruz in 1914.

While it is a fact that the Arkansas and Texas were dropped from the battle fleet 10 years ago, let it not be assumed that they were chosen for the invasion as a reward for long and faithful naval service. In a manner of speaking, the three old ships were made for the 1944 job, which required heavy guns mounted on steady gun platforms. Their relatively slow speed was not a factor in the work to be done. There were no modern enemy battlewagons to be encountered. German aircraft and U-boats attempting to interfere with the old battlewagons would be otherwise taken care of.

While naval sentiment entered not at all into the plan to use the Arkansas and Texas in the initial stages of the pre-invasion, it is a fact that thrills every line officer in the Navy, from the newest ensign just out of Annapolis to almost everyone of the highest ranking admirals. All have "done a hitch" on board either the Ark or the Texas. During the past 10 years or more, both of these old ships have served in the summer as midshipmen's cruise ships. They can be called the floating cradles for Annapolis.

Previous to getting into the invasion news, the Nevada had not been mentioned in dispatches following the damage she received at Pearl Harbor, where her sister ship, Oklahoma, was heavily damaged. Her first commissioning was coincident with Jutland, 1916, and her first Captain was the great William S. Sims.

The Nevada's ten 14-inch guns in turrets were the best naval ordnance afloat at the time of her commissioning and besides she had the last word in turbine machinery. She was the first American oil-burning battleship, a fact which, curiously enough, kept her in home waters until four months before the Armistice. American oil burners were not wanted overseas then, due to shortage of oil for fuel, whereas her mates now were then most welcome to fill their bunkers with Newcastle coals.

Some of the most distinguished officers in modern naval history are Nevada "graduates." Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, served all during the last war as her Executive Officer. With him then was James O. Richardson, who was Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet in 1938-39. Younger flag officers who learned

on board the Nevada are Rear Admirals Walter DeLany, Robert L. Gormley, and M. S. Tisdale. Likewise Commodore Worrell Carter, who was born at sea on board a square-rigger.

Adventures like those off the Norman coast of France are not new to the Texas. She was in a far tighter fix in the first summer of the last war when she ran high and dry on the rocky shore of Block Island, Long Island Sound. Extraordinarily fine salvage work, followed by speedy repairs, got her ready to go overseas four months later to join the British Grand Fleet. The official records show that the Texas was hit by a German torpedo then but not hurt.

In all her 32 years of naval service, the Arkansas never fired a shot in battle until the invasion of France. She never has been hit nor gotten into trouble. She has trained more embryo admirals than any other American battleship. Her Executive Officer overseas during the last war was the then Commander Husband E. Kimmel. Vice-Admirals Dickie Edwards and Jonas Ingram are Arkansas "grads" and so, too, are Rear Admirals Van Ragsdale, Willard A. Kitts, and Robert A. Theobald.

Possibly the greatest thrill for an "ex-Ark" came to Rear Admiral John Lesslie Hall, Jr., her present task force commander in the Channel. He was her proud Captain in 1940 and thereafter he went on to serve with Admiral Kirk in the Sicilian invasion.

Underground Strikes

The Bookshelf

The full story of the "secret army" inside France cannot yet be told today. But, as Allied armies are steadily advancing, to rid France of her German oppressors, the soldiers of the United States and of Great Britain experience the action of the French underground. Far behind the actual battle lines, bridges are blown up, communication lines destroyed, and enemy outposts attacked by daring guerrilla bands.

Joseph Kessel, a French writer who lived for some time in occupied France, shows the working of the French underground groups from the inside. His new book, *ARMY OF SHADOWS* (New York: Knopf, 32), or in French, *L'ARMÉE DES OMBRES* (New York: Pantheon Books, \$1.75), can hardly be called a novel and cannot pretend to be considered as having much artistic value. It is a fictional compilation of numerous underground reports which have come out of France in recent months.

None of the main characters in Mr. Kessel's book actually becomes a human being, none of them can appeal to our interest. Yet the story is pathetic, and few readers will lay the book down before having read it to the end.

Perhaps the French underground fighters have become an "army of shadows" not only because they attack their enemies without being seen but also because they seem to have ceased to be real human beings. These men have sacrificed everything to the cause of liberation: profession, family, home, and even personality. They are mere links in the chain of a powerful organization which eventually will help to destroy the Nazi grip on France.

It is, however, to be regretted that Mr. Kessel describes only the dramatic, the adventurous side of the underground fight. The French resistance is not only a fighting group, it is also a political movement and its conception of France's future will greatly influence the reconstruction of that country.

These men are fighting not only to drive out the foreign invaders but to build up a new and better France in a new brave world. To see the French underground only as a large conspiracy against the Germans is to neglect one of the most important aspects of the resistance movement.

Haakon Chevalier's English translation reads well and succeeds in recreating the tense atmosphere of the original French text. E. K.

Must Women Return to the Washtub?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

When the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission held its monthly meeting here the other day, there was an explosion because Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's new "priority referral" system, effective July 1, applies to men only.

It might be surmised that women would be pleased not to be included when the Government decided to clamp down a firmer hand in directing workers to jobs, but this is not the case, according to women labor leaders. They are afraid it is a "straw in the wind," a forerunner of the shunting aside that women may expect after the war.

If the U. S. Employment Service is authorized to direct only male workers to essential jobs, this means that women will generally be recruited for nonessential jobs, many of which come in the category of low-paying drudgery. Women who have learned special skills during the war may have difficulty in finding a place to use them to advantage, even if they are free and willing to travel to another city.

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, chairman of the committee, said herself that this was the first time since the creation of the Women's Advisory Committee that its general principle that men and women should be considered collectively as part of the same labor market had been broken. At the same time, she sees Mr. McNutt's point that the real need today is for men to do hot, heavy, dirty jobs in foundries and mines—work that few women could fit into.

The women labor leaders at the meeting said the rule should be changed now. In the Washington, D. C., area where women make up about 50 per cent of the labor force, local manpower officials have overstepped the national order and included women under the controls. There will be pressure brought to bear on other regional manpower officials to do the same.

The day after Mr. McNutt told a press conference that women couldn't work in foundries, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor issued the results of a survey showing that in 13 foundries visited by its agents, some women were employed on nearly all production jobs with the ex-

ception of those involving molten metal, heavy lifting, or skills that could not be learned in a short time.

Also on the WMC's list of industries where workers are sorely needed at the present time are textile mills and electronics plants which have a great portion of women among their workers, but there will be no compulsion for women to take these jobs.

The argument is advanced by Mr. McNutt and his associates that women cannot transfer from place to place as easily as men. There are some women who can and some who cannot. Provision is made in the regulations for exempting "hardship" cases under which women with families could be placed. The women labor leaders say they believe that records would show that women have generally been just as responsive as men to resettlement pleas put forth by the Government to meet stringent labor situations.

It is true that not all women will want to keep on working after the war. There is going to be need for those who do not want to work to support those who do. The Re-training and Re-employment Administration estimates that probably one third of the women war workers will remain in the labor force, if there are jobs enough.

When the Republican and Democratic parties meet in convention shortly, they will be asked to adopt a platform plank that would make further discriminatory action of this kind unlikely, if not illegal.

"Job opportunities in the postwar world must be open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex," it reads. "Merit, regardless of sex, should be the basis of employment. Jobs should be filled by those best qualified by ability, training, and experience, with due consideration given to men and women of our armed services."

The movement for this proposed plank is being led by the National Women's Trade Union League and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, which consider it entirely unfair to treat women as a reserve to be called on and taught skills during war only to be relegated to low-paid jobs in the kitchen or over a steaming commercial washtub as soon as the war is over.

The President's Peace Plan

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

In presenting his plan for world organization last week on the very day when the story of the B-29 raids on Japan was broken, and in the midst of other sensational publicity such as the robot raids on Britain, President Roosevelt showed a great apprehension of American public opinion. He deliberately placed his proposals behind a protective barrage of war news.

The plans themselves, limited as they are to a structure little different from the League of Nations and with no peace-enforcing machinery set forth, seemed to many to take us no farther than President Wilson did in 1919.

Yet Mr. Roosevelt is a very capable politician. He knew that to advance a plan containing anything like a world police force at the opening of the current Presidential campaign would be to make the proposal the football of politics and demagoguery. Now, in effect, he invites the Republican candidate to go him one better and propose a farther-reaching plan. Governor Dewey can hardly do less. For it is almost impossible to avoid saying that the President's proposal is all right as far as it goes. And thus, as the campaign develops, the only alternative for the G. O. P. is to fill in some of the gaps.

That is probably what Governor Dewey will do, if one can judge from his few speeches and observations so far. And then President Roosevelt can tighten up the nuts on his own machinery a bit. By such successive cautious advances, it is entirely possible that the Republican and Democratic parties by November will have been brought to quite an advanced but realistic and practicable point in their commitments to world organization.

This strategy need not be thought tricky. It reflects President Roosevelt's deep awareness of the dangers President Wilson encountered and he, Mr. Roosevelt, experienced personally as he stamped the country in 1920. And it may be the only sound way to avoid grievous dangers to the peace-making. If in fact the two American political parties can be brought to vie with one another in going a bit farther and more de-

nitely into world commitments, we will have a hopeful state of affairs.

In one significant respect the President's plan is a distinct advance on Prime Minister Churchill's proposals, for it gives the smaller Powers membership in the council, without limiting that all-important body to the three or four major Allied Powers. This recognition is vital.

There is obviously a good deal of unified American thinking which has formed behind the sort of proposals the President advanced. Secretary Hull is known to be vigorously in support of a moderate unitedly-backed approach. Former President Hoover takes the same view in his books and speeches. Opposition comes only from the few bitter-enders who urge—for obvious reasons—that no discussions of any kind regarding postwar plan and organization take place until at least the German war is over. The need of thinking and working about the peace is so obvious that these counsels of delay can scarcely persuade anybody, as most people can readily grasp that the danger of losing the peace by unpreparedness is quite as great as the hazard we faced in entering war unprepared.

It is well that there are bold pioneer thinkers like Commander Stassen, Clarence Streit, Ely Culbertson, and many others who are leading public thinking toward more fundamental methods of world reorganization. It is very likely, too, that the President's proposal would alone be quite inadequate to prevent a future war. But it is an actual area of agreement.

Upon this base, American public opinion can now take its stand and dedicate itself to the urgent task of widening the area. On this much, 90 per cent of us are at one. Tomorrow and the day after we may be able to enlarge the field until by November we shall see the importance not only of a structure like the council and assembly of the League, not only peace enforcement by the military power of individual nations, but also some way of mobilizing and co-ordinating this power as a continuous war preventive.

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